The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia: BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 84 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
1915 April 10th	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
17th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	...	...
24th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
1st May	Persia	8000	...	...
8th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
15th "	Caledonia	8000	...	...
22nd "	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
29th "	Kashmir	9000	...	...

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kamakura Maru	K. Higo	6238	31 March	11th April
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5848	18th April	25th April
Kirin Maru	S. Tsuda	3801	25th April	7th May
Iyo Maru	K. Okamoto	6320	3rd May	15th May

For Freight apply to—

H. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,

Mark Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000

Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000

ESTABLISHED 1888.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE & SICKNESS
BURGLARY FIDELITY
MOTOR CAR GUARANTEE
MOTOR CYCLE PLATE GLASS
BICYCLE LIFT & HOIST
LIVE STOCK DRIVING
ACCIDENT ACCIDENTS

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—
13-14, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112.)
Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Cairo	7700	10th April	12th April
City of Poona	7474	15th May	...
City of Calcutta	7636	...	19th May
City of Birmingham	7497	12th June	...
City of Lahore	6947	16th June	...

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	...	999	...	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concession granted to families, Railway Employees, Hospitals Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS exceed	CLAIMS PAID exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS

declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £1,175,000.

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 82.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels Tons Sailing date. Time. Routes.

"KASARA," 1,195, Thursday, 8th April 9 a.m. §C.M.

"LHASA," 2,148, Thursday, 8th April †Direct.

"LINGA," 2,185, Monday, 12th April 11 a.m. ¶ P.B., D. & C.M.

§ Cutch Mandvi.
†On arrival of the English Mail.
¶ Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday 8th April via Cutch Mandvi, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHAKLA," 3,081 tons on Thursday, 8th April calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "CHAKDINA," 3,035 tons, on or about 9th April calling at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

6th April, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Elysia"	6368	J. Kinnaird	9th April 1915
S.S. "Circassia"	6722	C.F. Osborne	R.N.R. 10th May 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6388	...	23rd May 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	934
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	553	909
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	941	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, Apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

EASTER 1915

AT

CORNAGLIA'S

Chocolate Easter Eggs well decorated and filled with the Choicest Confectionery and Chocolates from Annas 4 to Rs. 8.

Empty Cardboard and Satin Eggs in various colours and hand painted, which can be filled with any kind of Sweets and Chocolates from Annas 4 to Rs. 10. Also a large selection of Easter Novelties.

EASTER PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA.

Meadows Street and Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

and

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND " 19,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Pengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tientain
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 827.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Nothing better in convalescence, Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract nourishes and strengthens—puts you on your feet in a hurry and keeps you there. B—8

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STEINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Free! Free! Free!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY

90/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

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SCOTLAND;

B. O C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 1031 Telephone Nos. 108 & 1439

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM

or magnetism developed by a current of electricity is of the most common occurrence. The extensive use of electricity at the present time necessitates the accommodation of electrical generators and motors with which we are in daily contact—in the house, office workshop or on Motor Cars and from which radiate waves of magnetism apt to affect any article of steel which may be brought within the magnetic field.

It is well known that an article of steel when brought near the poles of a magnet becomes itself charged with magnetism and although apparata for demagnetising are in use, it has been found that a small amount of residual magnetism is invariably retained.

No more delicate piece of workmanship than the mechanism of a watch can be imagined, and as the steel of which these parts are usually made is particularly susceptible to magnetic influence, watches are frequently rendered useless as reliable timekeepers through the finely balanced parts becoming charged with magnetism and exerting consequently an attracting influence on each other. It has been our experience as watchmakers that a considerable number of watches brought to us for repair have been electro-magnetised and it is with the purpose of obviating the inconvenience caused by magnetised watches that we have introduced our

NON-MAGNETIC WATCH

in which all parts likely to be affected are made of a special palladium alloy.

As a test, we recently placed one of our Non-Magnetic watches on a bi-pole dynamo generating 200 amperes at 80 volts for five hours. The watch was in no way affected and although one month has elapsed since the test was made, the watch has shown a variation of 25 seconds only.

PRICES:

Nickel Silver Crystal Face	Rs. 15-0	Silver Hunting	Rs. 28-0
Silver Crystal Face	" 25-0	" Half Hunting	" 30-0

Each watch is supplied in the usual watch case and a written guarantee for 2 years.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MARTIN & Coy., Managing Agents,

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries for Daughters, Educational Incomes for Sons,
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE

The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.

For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:

E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR
WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three percent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Zymole Trokeys will stop that hacking cough and restore your voice to its natural tone. They are the greatest throat relief on the market. 16

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 5819

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 832

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED,—A Law Superintendent, Pay Rs. 300—20—400.—Apply to General-Manager RAJ DARBHANGA, Darbhanga. 3312

WANTED PAYING GUESTS in comfortable home on Apollo Bunder, good table electric lights and fans. Modern conveniences. Apply to "F. A. F." Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3360

WANTED employment by a PARSI BILL COLLECTOR of many years' experience. Knows Bombay thoroughly. Finest credentials. Apply to "B. L." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3090

WANTED THREE PAYING GUESTS, in well ventilated bungalow, with modern conveniences, in Byculla Club Road. Home comforts. Excellent table. Apply to "A. H.", Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3390

AN EXPERIENCED and CERTIFICATED LADY TEACHER desires to teach English to Parsi ladies, or high class Hindu ladies. Evening hours. Apply to Box No. 514, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3319

WANTED.—By European family in Wodehouse Road, to supply good in or outside board, 1st class cook, 2 meals Rs. 60 p.m., for 2 Rs. 100. House facing Hotel Majestic. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3381

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a Ceylonese who has an intimate knowledge of book-keeping and is well versed in accounts of any description. Good references. Willing to accept Rs. 50 per mensem. Apply to "E.N.C.," Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3392

WANTED an L.C.E., or B.E., as MUNICIPAL ENGINEER on a consolidated pay of Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 according to qualifications.
Two OVERSEERS on a consolidated pay of Rs. 70 rising to Rs. 85.
Apply with copies of testimonials before 15th April, 1915, to
STATE ENGINEER,
123 Gondal, Kathiawar.

DAYARAM JETHMAL SIND COLLEGE KARACHI.—The chair of Mathematics at this College is vacant owing to the death of R. S. Bhimbhai J. Naik. Applications, with a full statement of qualifications and experience and copies of not more than three recent testimonials, together with the names of three gentlemen who will act as references should be sent to THE SECRETARY TO THE COLLEGE BOARD, on or before SATURDAY, 24th April, 1915, Salary Rs. 200 per mensem rising to Rs. 350, with Provident Fund benefits. 3318

WANTED.—AGENTS TO WORK—THE BROACH INDUSTRIAL COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LIMITED, BROACH.—The present Managing Agents Messrs. Lalgir Malji and Co., having retired from the present management intending applicants should apply to the Board of Directors before the 9th April, 1915, stating terms etc.
By order,
(Sd.) V. MANECKVELU MOODALIER,
Manager.
Broach, 4th April, 1915.

WANTED A SUPERINTENDENT for the Municipal Markets on a Salary of Rs. 50 p.m., and the free use of Municipal Cycle. The post is pensionable. Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before the 30th April, 1915. Applicants should state their age.
H. N. RAY,
Chief Executive Officer,
Nagpur Municipality.
Nagpur, 31st March, 1915. 121

WANTED.

WANTED applications from men of all grades and qualifications for terms. Apply to KAPOOR AND CO., Appointment Agents, Delhi. 242

WANTED—DOCTOR BABU, pay Rs. 50 and passed Compounder pay Rs. 20 for Central Provinces. Apply to Box No. 249 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 247

WANTED—Applicants for China Clay produced in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions. Apply to the DIRECTOR-GENERAL of Revenue, H. H. the Nizam's Government, Hyderabad, Deccan. 124

WANTED.—A PROFESSOR of PHILOSOPHY. Pay according to qualifications. Apply stating academic qualifications and attaching copies of testimonials to:—
THE PRINCIPAL,
206 Dyal Singh College, Lahore.

WANTED BOARD and RESIDENCE in Fort, Apollo Bunder, or vicinity by married couple. Requirements: Bedroom with bathroom attached, Electric lights and fans. Only applications, stating terms, which must be moderate, will be entertained. Apply to Box No. 516, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 130

WANTED GRADUATES, UNDER-GRADUATES and MATRICS as TEACHERS in the New English High School, Nagpur. Graduates not attending Law and others having experience will be offered good prospects. The intending candidates should at once apply stating minimum terms.
G. J. PURUSHE,
120 Headmaster.

FOR SALE.

MEEHTA & Co. Auctioneers, a reputable firm for Square Deal. 5685

FOR SALE.—Two seater Rover Motor Car needs repairs, accept Rs. 500 or near offer. Apply to Box No. 237, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5895

TO BE LET.

MAHABLESHWAR by First Class Motor Cars from POONA in three hours. Lowest Charges. Apply MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 5691

TO LET—Two FURNISHED ROOMS, a bed room and sitting room, electric lights and fans, suitable for married couple or 2 bachelors. Apply to Box No. 515, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3320

TO LET.—Two FURNISHED BUNGALOWS. Ideal situation outside the woods, Lanoulie. For rent and particulars apply to Mrs. BREWIN, 5, Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona. 3310

TO LET—Large cool well furnished room with south verandah, good bathroom attached, with board for 2 chums or married couple Rs. 130 each. E. L. Fan and Lift; also small room for one with board Rs. 125. Private family. Wodehouse road. Apply to Box No. 510 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 100A

LARGE ROOM for two chums or married couple or Single Room for a gentleman, both with electric lights, fans, all latest conveniences, including private bath, etc., in Wellington Lines, near Band Stand, with first class table board and all home comforts, is offered at moderate rates. Apply to Mrs. NIXON, ARTHUR HOUSE. 3381

ON HIRE:—Poona to Mahableshwar, "ITALA" the best and most reliable noiseless Motor Car.
For five passengers Rs. 75.
For six passengers Rs. 90, with one hundred pounds of luggage free.
For Panchgani Rs. 10 less than above charges. Further particulars on enquiry.
Messrs. D. B. KOTWAL & SONS,
No. 2392, South Petty Staff Lines,
Camp, Poona.

EXCEPTIONAL OFFER—To be sub-let immediately at Rs. 160 per month till 31st October, a delightfully airy up to date Flat, Fairholme, Centre Road, behind Cuffe Parade, with charming uninterrupted view of sea and Malabar Hill. 3 Bedrooms, Drawing and Dining Room combined, 2 Bath rooms, latest sanitary arrangements. Electric Light and Fans, tiled floors. Kitchen and servants' quarters. Apply "W," 3rd Floor, Wellington House, Apollo Bunder. 249

NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received in the Agent's Office, opposite Church Gate Station, Fort, Bombay, up to 12 noon, (S. T.), on MONDAY, the 19th April, 1915, for the purchase of the coal ashes which have accumulated from 1st January, 1915, to 31st March, 1915, at several stations (except at Kankrakhadi and Nandarbar stations) on the Tapti Valley Railway and also for the purchase of the coal ashes which may be thrown out by the Locomotive engines at several stations (except Kankrakhadi and Nandarbar stations) on the same Railway from 1st April 1915 to 20th February 1916.
Forms of Tender can be had on application to the undersigned and on payment of annas eight for each form.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.
F. J. PAGE,
Loco. and Carriage Superintendent.
Parel Works, March, 1915. 233

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE FOR THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

CIVIL MISCELLANEOUS NO. 668 OF 1914.

In the matter of an application of the Bank of Upper India, Ld., under Section 153 of the Indian Companies Act.
Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tudball.
WHEREAS by an order dated the 23rd day of December, 1914, made in the above matter the Court directed a meeting of the creditors of the above Bank to be convened on the 4th day of March 1915, under the Chairmanship of the District Judge of Meerut for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, approving a scheme of arrangement proposed to be made between the said Bank and such creditors the details of which scheme were duly published, and the Chairman of the meeting having submitted his report to the Court; notice is hereby given that the said report will be taken into consideration by the Court on the 24th day of May, 1915, at the hour of 10-30 a.m.
By order,
COLIN L. M. SMITH,
Deputy Registrar.
Dated Allahabad, 24th day of March, 1915. 239

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 8th April, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance-Sheet, and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1914.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those, who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment made by the Directors, of Mr. Nagindas Pranjivandas Mehta as an Auditor.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from THURSDAY, the 1st April, 1915, to THURSDAY, the 15th April, 1915, both days inclusive.
No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort,
Bombay, 27th March 1915.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ARDESHIR EDULJEE DALAL,
5893 Secretary.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

IN INSOLVENCY.

NO. 756 OF 1914.

Re: VADILAL VAHALJI traded in the name of D. VADILAL & CO., at Kalbadevi and in the name of GAMBHIRCHAND VADILAL at Gulalwadi: Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that a first and final dividend is intended to be declared in the above matter.
Creditors who have not proved their claims are requested to do so in the Office of the Official Assignee of Bombay on or before the 26th day of April 1915. If they fail to do so, their claims will be expunged and the Official Assignee will proceed to make a final dividend without regard to their claims.
Dated this 20th day of March, 1915.
R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay.
This 20th day of March, 1915 5837

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the work of Loading, Unloading and Stacking coal and other fuel on the Bulsar, Kankrakhadi, Baroda and Ahmedabad sections of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Broad Gauge system and Branches are invited and will be received up to 12 noon, (S. T.), in the Agent's Office, opposite Church Gate Station, Fort, Bombay, on Thursday, the 15th April, 1915.
Forms of Tender can be had on application to the Undersigned on payment of annas Eight for each form.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
F. J. PAGE,
Loco. and Carr. Superintendent.
Parel Works, 30th March, 1915. 233

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received in the Agent's Office opposite Church Gate Station, Bombay up to 12 noon on THURSDAY the 15th April, 1915, for the purchase of coal ashes (English and Country) which may be thrown out from the Locomotive Engines at Colaba, Carnac Bridge, Grant Road and Dadar Stations from 1st May 1915 to 30th April 1916.
Forms of tender can be had on application to the undersigned and on payment of annas eight for each form.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.
(Sd.) F. J. PAGE,
Loco. and Carriage Superintendent.
Parel Works, 29th March, 1915. 233

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "EUROPA MARU" No. 2, having arrived on the 1st instant from Japan the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamers arrival. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the Survey. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
RUTTONJEE BOMONJEE & CO.,
Forbes Street,
246 Agents.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE OF WASTE AT THE ELPHINSTONE MILLS.

TENDERS are invited for the sale of the following kinds of waste on account and risk of Messrs. A. E. Bode and Sons, who have failed to take delivery of their contracted waste. Offers will be taken at the Mills, by the Manager till 13th instant with Rs. 100 deposit. All the kinds of waste are ready for inspection at the Mill premises at any time during the day.
Card Fly No. 10s. and 20s. 50 Candies.
Card Fly No. 6s. 12 Candies.
Scutcher dropping No. 10s. and 20s. 12 Candies. 251

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

NOTICE.

AN ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of Members of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held THURSDAY, the 8th April, 1915, in the Pavilion at 7 p.m.
J. H. HARDIE,
D. G. CHICHESTER,
Joint Hon: Secretaries. 5831

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26 BANK SREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE ON TUESDAY, THE 6TH APRIL, AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.)

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 6th day of April, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood, household furniture, etc., made to order comprising sliding, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, handsome mirror back sideboard, dinner waggons, meat-safes, rich glass and porcelainware, upholstered drawing room suit, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, rich table ornaments, rich engravings, carpets, iron bedsteads, mirror doors almyrahs, clothes and gown presses chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, reclining sofas, cooking utensils, garden flower pots, etc., etc.
The property of Miss E. Corkery, Inspectress of Girls School, Bombay, N. D.
The property of another gentleman—
1 De Dion Motor lorry to carry about 10 cwt.
1 Sodawater 4 wheeled bullock cart.
1 Sodawater 4 wheeled bullock cart.
1 Curson cart with Arab mare (pony) 7 years' old and harness complete.
Catalogues are published and the property on view.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property, on Gowalia Tank Road, next to Messrs. R. Scott and Co.'s Stables.
Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Jehangir Shavaksha Banaji, and Jaiji, wife of the said Jehangir Shavaksha Banaji, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of April, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned immoveable property, pursuant to the power of sale given to the Mortgagees by the Deed of Mortgage, dated the 4th day of August, 1913, and expressed to be made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land originally Pension and Tax, but now redeemed containing by admeasurement 1,667 sq. yards, situate at Gowalia Tank Road, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under New Survey No. 7058, and formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 4, and now under D. Ward No. 3390 (1), and Street Nos. 47-51, D. Ward No. 3389 (1), Street No. 11, D. Ward No. 3389 (2), Street No. 11a, D. Ward No. 3388, Street No. 10, together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon all which premises are situate at or near Gowalia Tank Road, on the North side of Gowlia Tank Road in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of Merwanji Cama, and partly by the property of Pestonji Kaikhusru Banji, deceased, and partly by the property of Nusserwanji J. Sanjana, on or towards the West by the property formerly belonging to Meherbai Ponechaji, and now to Merwanji M. Mistri, on or towards the North partly by the property of Pestonji Kaikhusru Banaji, deceased, and partly partly by the property of Soonabai's Agiary, and on or towards the South by the said Gowalia Tank Road.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications should be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office, No. 23 Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.
J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th April, 1915.

Kasagra is the most pleasant and effective remedy ever produced for gently and permanently curing bowel torpidity and the many disorders dependent thereon. D 21

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CAR.
Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver in suit no. 1172 of 1914, (B. M. Dalal vs. J. B. Mehta), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY the 7th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort:—
One 20 H. P. 4 cylinder, 5 seated, E. M. F. motor car with taximetre, 3 lamps, hood and wind screen Taxi No. 113, Car No. 2099.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in their Rooms, at No. 22. Apollo Street, Fort, valuable household furniture, such as mirror door almyrahs, what-nots, dumb-waiters, cloth and gown press, chest of drawers, large Cambay carpets, dressing and wash-hand tables, arm and without arm chairs, side-boards, writing tables, etc., etc., the property of a European gentleman going home.
The above will be on view two days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF TENTS.
THIS-DAY, TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the compound of the Mahalaxmi Building, Jacob Circle, opposite the Fountain the following tents:—
1 double pole large tent.
1 single pole small square tent.
2 double pole large ravtis.
2 single pole small ravtis.
2 small double pole tents.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

BONA-FIDE SALE.

FURNITURE ONLY WILL BE SOLD ON SATURDAY, THE 10TH INSTANT. AND THE FOLLOWING DAYS AT 2 P.M.
A very rare and unique opportunity for Princes, Noblemen and Gentlemen who want really very artistic and ornamental furniture.
By order of the executors of the late Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo Seedick, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, and the following days at 2 p.m. (S. T.), each day at "Saboo Palace," Narayan Dabulkar Road or Landsend Road Malabar Hill, very handsome and unique rich ornamental and rare furniture, billiard table, platedware, pictures, porcelain China and glassware, clocks, carpets, marble and other statues, etc., consisting of: some very fine and handsomely carved mahogany and satinwood cabinets, side-boards, dining table, wardrobes, beds, sofas, chairs all made to especially selected English designs, built by Roberts and Wimbridge and the rest imported from England.
Platedware and cutlery of the very best quality and especially ordered from the well-known makers—Messrs. Reid and Barton.
Porcelainware and ornaments from Doulton's Royal Crown Derby and Co., Coalport, Royal Worcester Mintons, Dresdens and Royal Hungarian.
Best Carrara marble, plaster and bronze statues and figures.
English and Indian silverware and carved ivory pieces. Indian carpets from A. Wyland at Agra made to order; and Axminister stair carpets and rugs of best English makes.
Oil paintings by some well-known painters.
Grandfather and other clocks, imported by Marcks and Co., and others.
Chinese and Japanese furniture inlaid with Mother O'Pearl.
Finest crystal glass and porcelain dinner and dessert services.
The whole of this splendid collection has been carefully selected by a gentleman, who had made it a special study in this particular branch, and cannot be equalled anywhere in India.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 6th April, 1915.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.
Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE AND CO. will sell by Public Auction. THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 6th April, 1915, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), on the premises, the materials for removal of the following buildings.
Building Street No. 113-114, Case No. 95B. Princess Street.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILLS BELONGING TO THE SOUTHERN MARATHA SPINNING & WEAVING COY., LTD., SITUATED IN HUBLI.
Under instructions from the Liquidators of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, Hummum Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th April, 1915, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), in one lot:—
All the freehold and leasehold lands together with the buildings standing thereon and all the machinery such as boilers, engines, spindles, looms, machionery, tools, etc., and other appliances as well as stocks of yarn and cloth, stores and book debts.
For further full particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Office of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd., or the undersigned.
MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th April, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P. M.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—
Household and office furniture such as new designed rich tapestry, lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, teakwood almyrahs, cupboards, dressing and writing tables, centre tables, teapoys, hatstands, etc.
1 Sweet-toned cottage piano.
The property of a European gentleman—
1 handsome valuable mirror back cabinet.
By order of the office concerned—
1 electric hanging fan.
AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.).
2 rubber-tyred glass-fronted miniature broughams
2 rubber-tyred palanquin shaped office Shigrams
1 rubber-tyred handsome victoria.
AT 3 P.M., (S.T.).
Several second-hand and new bicycles.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th April, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

OUR SPECIAL HOLIDAY BILL!
LAST NIGHTS! LAST NIGHTS!!
MISS GRACE PALOTTA & MR. EDWARD NABLE
in
"GIRL ACROSS THE WAY"
A ripple of merriment from start to finish.
ANIMATED WAR MAPS.
The Fight for Warsaw and the Naval Battles in the Pacific.
EXTREMELY INTERESTING.
PATHE'S LATEST WAR GAZETTE | EXCELSIOR WAR FILMS
MAX AS A HAIR-DRESSER
Max Linder's latest screaming adventure.
KINEMACOLOR
NEW SERIES "FROM BUD TO BLOSSOM"
Another W. W. Jacobs' Comedy
"LAWYER QUINCE"
England's foremost Humorous writer at his best—by the London Film Co.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE.
LOCATION NEAR CHARNI ROAD STATION.
LAST WEEK
of this Great Show in Bombay.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
MORE CHANGES MORE CHANGES
From our extensive repertoire
By our All Star Company
Remember last week
AND
Don't Miss the Opportunity of Witnessing One of the Finest Circus Combinations that has ever visited Bombay.
TWO PERFORMANCES ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY AFTERNOONS
One at 4 p.m. One at 9-30 p.m.
Booking at the Circus Tent daily from 9 to 12 a.m. and 4 to 6 p.m.
PRICES AS USUAL.
W. HARMSTON, Proprietor. R. ALTON & W. SYMONS. Agents.

NOTICE.

FOR SELLING OFF WHOLE STOCK OF
BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART.

AT the suggestion of our customers we are going to make further reduction in all of our surplus stocks.
From the 1st to 10th of April each of the purchasers will be entitled to get a Prize Coupon.
The following 24 Prizes totally worth Rupees one hundred will be distributed amongst the successful numbers of the coupons.
For further particulars please see the advertisement on the door.
47, Hornby Road, Fort.

Splitting headache, can't think, can't see, nervous all day? Stearns' Headache Cure gives almost instant relief. O. 16

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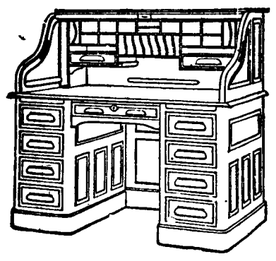
ROLL TOP DESKS

REVOLVING AND TILTING CHAIRS

TYPEWRITER DESKS AND TABLES

of all designs.



W. H. THORNS & Co.,

369-371, Hornby Road,

BOMBAY.

EMPIRE TYPEWRITER

RS. 225 ONLY.

THE ONLY STANDARD BRITISH MADE

Over 2,000 "Empires" IN H. M. GOVT.

Over 150,000 "Empires" IN DAILY USE.

Catalogues from Sole Agents:

EMPIRE TYPEWRITER AGENCY

281, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

MONEY & HOW YOU CAN GET IT

IF you wish to possess Powerful Brain and thereby invent Money-making Schemes,

IF you wish to increase and preserve your Youthful Appearance and Beauty even after seventy,

IF you wish to have excellent Health and avoid sickness and to acquire Personal Magnetism. Ambition and Fearlessness,

IF you wish to win over people in your daily business and make success doubly sure

USE ALWAYS

'TONE—VIGORIEN.'

and follow its simple directions. That is why it is so popular amongst all.

Hundred tablets cost Rs. 5, postage extra

Our famous 'ANTI-DYSPEPTIC TABLETS only can cure your dyspepsia as they have already done in numerous cases. Hundred tablets cost only Rs. 1/8, postage extra.

Both these preparations can be had from

Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd.

FORT, BOMBAY

And Messrs. N. POWELL & Co.,

Lamington Road, Bombay.

Prepared by

The Abiathar Pharmaceutical Co., Bombay

By appointment to H.H. THE MAHARAJA

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists

Opp. Telegraph Office, 7, (379) Hornby Road BOMBAY

SERVICES OF A RESIDENT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON FREE.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

Has 25 Years' Practical Experience in sight-testing retinoscopically, and holds Exceptional Testimonials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia, Sir J. L. Jenkins (Chief Justice of Bengal); The Hon'ble Justices of the High Court; Members of the Legal and Medical Profession, and other high personages (one of which we append below):—

Gowalia Tank Road,

Bombay, 17th November, 1905.

Mr. Phiroze M. Dastoor has on various occasions, examined my eyes with the Ophthalmoscope, and supplied me with glasses for the correction of mixed astigmatism; they suit me so well that I find great comfort in using them, and I have much pleasure in testifying to his skill and ability.

(Sd.) E. PETERS, M.B.,

Lt.-Colonel. I.M.S.

Prices: Extremely Moderate,

Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and its Scientific Correction" FREE ON APPLICATION.

Nervous and run down women are greatly benefitted by Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It never fails to restore the lost energy and vitality necessary to women. B—12

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 5.

The disturbance in North-West India developed and rainfall has been nearly general in Baluchistan; local in west Punjab. Rainfall has also occurred in Assam and Eastern Bengal.

The chief amounts are:—Silchar one and a half inches; Cherrapunji one; Chittagong one and a half; Narayanganj one; Khushab three-quarters; Lyallpur, Harnai, Quetta and Chaman a half; Fort, Sandeman and Calicut one.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in Baluchistan and increase in Punjab and surrounding hills.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 5th April 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in excess in the south-west Punjab; night temperature is above normal in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual except in lower Sind. Day temperature is in defect in west Rajputana; night temperature is in excess in Sind and at Ajmer and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in Gujarat and Kathiawar; night temperature is in excess in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

General Remarks.—Quetta and Calicut report rainfalls of importance. A depression has appeared over upper Sind and the south-west Punjab.

A few dust or thunderstorms may occur in north-west India and a few thunderstorms in Malabar and possibly in the south Bombay and the Madras Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 5th of April, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation since 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	9.64	—0.98
Do. (2nd)	74.5	63.0	71	..	0.40	—0.61
Jask	84.5	72.1	58	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	3.63	—0.04
Do. (2nd)	77.9	74.2	72	0.05	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	98.5	67.1	70	..	0.86	—0.69
Rawalpindi	84.1	62.1	62	00.1	10.23	1.71
Lahore	95.4	68.1	58	..	4.94	1.58
Hissar	94.6	63.7	51	..	3.89	..
Ambala	92.7	62.1	64	..	4.73	—0.74
Delhi	93.0	72.0	40	..	10.74	7.91
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	97.3	72.1	50	..	8.13	6.55
Mainpuri	98.3	69.3	46	..	4.55	2.44
Jhansi	99.8	73.3	35	..	3.43	1.33
Cawnpore	99.2	73.1	40	..	3.05	—1.06
Allahabad	99.6	68.7	28	..	4.62	—2.50
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	100.1	70.8	73	..	0.91	—0.19
Jacobabad	94.9	75.4	71	..	1.09	—0.34
Karachi	91.5	75.4	50	..	3.70	2.41
Ajmer	94.5	67.1	44	..	3.59	2.14
Jaipore	98.8	76.6	40	..	5.93	5.04
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	90.0	63.6	76	..	1.84	0.89
Dwarka	83.7	76.7	86	..	1.46	0.78
Veraval	82.1	73.3	79	..	1.25	0.78
Rajkot	94.7	70.8	68	..	0.43	—0.07
Bhavnagar Para	96.8	72.8	69	..	0.18	—0.38
Surat	95.2	74.3	70	..	0.79	0.44
Ahmedabad	96.7	73.8	76	..	0.33	—0.06
Deesa	92.6	70.2	73	..	0.96	0.45
Neemuch	94.7	64.5	38	..	4.32	2.52
Indore	97.5	67.5	43	..	2.18	1.28
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	96.9	66.5	35	..	3.54	0.95
Saugor	95.2	70.0	29	..	3.44	1.14
Hoshangabad	100.3	70.9	32	..	4.89	3.14
Khandwa	100.3	70.9	37	..	3.11	1.21
Akola	103.2	73.2	27	..	4.67	2.62
Amroati	102.3	74.3	29	..	4.11	2.04
Nagpur	102.8	73.8	32	..	5.57	2.99
Chanda	104.5	71.0	37	..	5.44	2.55
Raipur	103.2	74.9	27	..	2.73	0.42
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88 0	76.6	74	..	1.17	0.68
Ratnagiri	88.3	73.1	52	..	0.54	—0.20
Mormugao	87.9	73.0	73	..	1.58	0.89
Karwar	87.5	76.0	74	..	5.70	3.77
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	102.6	68.1	40	..	4.62	3.73
Ahmednagar	97.9	70.2	22	..	2.81	1.30
Poona	100.0	67.3	40	..	0.66	—0.61
Sholapur	102.3	77.8	24	..	6.67	4.95
Bijapur	100.5	78.3	28	..	6.16	4.55
Belgaum	97.8	65.7	54	..	4.02	2.49
Aurangabad	98.1	73.5	31	..	4.27	2.79
Nizamabad (Indur)	101.5	74.2	33	..	4.33	2.44
Hyderabad	101.0	76.2	63	..	4.31	1.99
MALABAR AND CEYLON	90.4	80.0	84	0.01	2.62	0.11
Mangalore	91.1	74.6	84	1.18	10.52	3.48
Calicut	91.0	78.7	77	..	22.58	10.82
Cochin	90.6	75.0	95	0.12	97.10	—1.51
Colombo	..	..	..	..	..	..
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	92.8	77.2	82	..	7.66	0.71
Bellary	106.5	82.7	52	..	4.99	2.48
Cuddapah	107.4	83.7	72	..	9.37	4.52
Madras	93.2	76.2	83	..	34.95	4.48
Bangalore	95.0	73.8	86	..	4.07	—0.24
Coimbatore	100.2	74.9	67	..	7.78	1.87
Trichinopoly	101.9	77.0	57	..	7.60	—1.62
Negapatam	89.9	79.5	77	..	23.22	—7.80

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 5th April, 1915, was 30.109 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correction the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth. on Still. ft. in	Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth. on Still. ft. in
	April.			Ap.		
M.	5	m 1 31	27 9	5	m 7 39	14 4
Tu.	6	m 2 31a	28 7		m 8 14a	15 1
W.	7	m 3 16	26 8	6	m 8 24	15 4
TH.		3 30a	27 6		9 19a	20
	8	m 4 10	25 5	7	m 9 19	16 8
		4 39a	26 6		10 5a	20 11
F.	9	m 4 19	24 3	8	m 10 34	18 0
		6 1a	25 11			
Sa.	10	m 7 48	24 1	9	m 2 9	19 9
		8 41a	26 4		1 52a	18 9
Sun	11	m 0	25 1	10	m 3 2	18 8
		m 25a	26 9		3 56 a	18 7
		m 9 50	26 1	11	m 3 41	17 9
		10 3a	27 0		3 41 a	18 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 5 (Monday)	6h. 30m.	6h. 54m
,, 6 (Tuesday)	6h. 29m.	6h. 54m
,, 7 (Wednesday)	6h. 28m.	6h. 54m
,, 8 (Thursday)	6h. 33m.	6h. 55m
,, 9 (Friday)	6h. 27m.	6h. 54m
,, 10 (Saturday)	6h. 26m.	6h. 55m
,, 11 (Sunday)	6h 25m.	6h. 55m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter 1915, April 7th, 1h, 42.4m. a.m. New Moon 1915, April 14th, 5h 5-7m. p.m. First quarter 1915 April 22nd, 9h, 9.1m. p.m. First Moon 1915 April 29th, 7h, 49-3m. p.m.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 4th March, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr ..	29.886 Inches.
Temperature of Air	81.0 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.2 ,,
Dew Point	72.9 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.765 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.4 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	88.0 ,,
Minimum do. do.	76.0 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW,NNE,WNW,NW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	212 miles.

ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have been greatly interested in the various views that have been placed before the Commercial World through the medium of your valuable paper.

The question is certainly one open to a great deal of discussion many interests are involved, but I think that there can be no dispute about the need for something to be done, and that at once.

Would it not be a simple matter for the Accountants practising in India, whether they be members of one of the Societies Government has exempted from applying for "Certificates" or Auditors, Members of other Societies to whom Government has been pleased to grant "Certificates" to form themselves into the "First Indian Accountants Society." Thereafter to petition Government for recognition and to grant them a Charter.

The rules of the Society to be the same as the Chartered Societies of Great Britain.

I think that if this were done, the Society thus formed would be jealous of its work and see that only men who are capable would in the future be admitted, This would not materially affect the Commercial World for there are but few Accountants in India who hold Government "Certificates" who are not Members of some Accountant Society. In its favour we would have a Society the Members of whom would take an interest in the profession and guard the public more than it is at the present time possible for them to do for want of support from each other, and I am sure that they would do their work in a different way from what, in many cases, is being done at the present time.

If the Society were formed, I think that the question of examinations could be safely entrusted to them, and I feel sure that they would conduct the same in an efficient manner.—Yours, etc.

F. L. A. A.

Calcutta, April 2.

U. P. PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

LAST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GORAKHPUR, April 5.

At yesterday's meeting of the Provincial Conference eighteen resolutions, including those assuring the King-Emperor of unswerving loyalty and deep devotion of the people and of their resolve to stand by the Empire in the present titanic struggle and expressing gratitude to the Viceroy for the despatch of Indian troops to the theatre of war were adopted. A resolution prayed for the extension of Lord Hardinge's term of office by two years or such other term as the King-Emperor may think fit and another urged for having a Governor in Council for the United Provinces.

Other resolutions dealt with problems connected with elementary, secondary and university education, appointments of Indians to the Army, Public Services of India, Hindu University Bill, Indians in the Colonies, administration of justice and the Council reform regulations.

Mrs. Besant who presided was accorded warm thanks at the termination of the proceedings.

NEW AFGHAN ENVOY FOR INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 5.

Colonel Abdul Aziz Khan Muhamadzai has been appointed by his Majesty the Amir to be the Afghan Envoy with the Government of India, vice Colonel Haji Shah Beg Khan who has returned to Kabul owing to ill health.

Colonel Abdul Aziz Khan has arrived in Simla bringing a cordial letter of credentials and some valuable presents from his Majesty the Amir to his Excellency the Viceroy.

Brain and body fatigue are quickly relieved by a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It adds tone to the system and puts you where you belong. B—11

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 4th.

Culna	Davies	Karachi
Chakla	Allen	Busreh
Begum	Aitken	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained port clearance yesterday.

Steamer	Roma	for	Genoa
,,	Sardinia	for	Shanghai.

S. S. Chakla:—The B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. Chakla, 1,727 tons, Captain L. S Allen, arrived here on Sunday afternoon from Busreh, having left that port on the 27th ultimo, with a general cargo and 10 cabin and 155 deck passengers.

S. S. Culna:—The B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. Culna, 3,963 tons, Captain E. G Davies, arrived here on Sunday evening from Karachi, which port she left on the 2nd instant, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Begum:—The s.s. Begum, 2,942 tons, Captain F. W. Aitken, arrived here on Sunday from Calcutta, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Roma:—The Italian Mail S. N. Company's s.s. Roma, 2,328 tons, Captain A. Cogliolo, will sail to-day for Genoa, via Aden, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Sardinia:—The P. and O. Company's s.s. Sardinia, 4,142 tons, Captain J. S. Jefferys, will sail to-day for Shanghai, via Colombo and intermediate ports, with the China and Australian mails, a general cargo and passengers.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Monday, April 5th, 1915.

A Sardar	Ookerji	P. G. S. N. & Co
B Islami	Watson	T. M. & Co
C. & R. Taiyabai	H. Kass	A. M. Jeewanje
D & E. Begum	Atkin	T. Morrison & Co
F. Asahi Maru	Kutchiti	S. Tyebji & Sons
H. Saima	Rosmasen	F.F. Campbell & Co
K. Jeddah	Loftus	T. Morrison & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Netravati	Abubakar	B. S. N. & Co.
Irrawadi	Mahomed	
Satranji	M. Hussein	
Ponani	Suleman	

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Europa Maru	Hirano	R. Bomonji & Co
2 Culna	Davis	M. M. & Co
4 Ischia	Paolette	Marittima Italiana
6 Rotenfels	Taylor	Govt. Prize vessel
8 Roma	Cogliolo	Marittima Italiana
9 Varela	Denia	B I. S. N. & Co
10/11 Kanagawa Maru	Higo	N. Y. Kaisha
10/11 Kanagawa Maru	Higo	N. Y. Kaisha
12 Saigon Maru	Yamaguchi	N. Y. Kaisha
15 Chakla	Allen	N. Y. Kaisha

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

3 Elysia	Kinnaird	W. & A. Graham & Co
4 Sardinia	Jeffries	P. & O. C
5 Kaisar-i-Hind	Bennet	P. & O. & C

HARBOUR WHARF.

Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co
Hejas	Gray	T. M. & Co

H. D. D.

Rheinfels	Farem	Govt. Prize vessel

M. D. D.

Kowiet	Wilson	T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Cooeyanna	Shilinghaw	M. M. & Co
Chakdina	Elton	M. M. & Co
Gallia	McIntyre	J. M. & Co
Inveran	Adam	W. & A. G. & Co
Kasara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co
Lord Cromer	Fellows	T. M. & Co
Sildra	Bryn	Bombay S.N. & Co
Singu	Reid	Shaw Wallace & Co
Ujina	Abbot	M. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

April 5.

FOR HULL.

Rotenfels (s) 4,000 cwts. linseed, 2,000 cwt. castorseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Taiyabi (s) 50 bales wool, K. M. Nathoo.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sardinia (s) 6 cases opium, P. and O. S. N. Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Culna from Karachi, Agents, M. M. & Co., 2 cases Pear's soap, 1 case bottled beer.

S. S. Varela from Busreh, Agents, M. M. & Co., 4 bundles hides, 53 bundles specie, 4 tins pearls, 50 cases rose water, 72 bundles goat skins, 495 bundles wet dates, 9 bundles dry dates, 33 bundles attari, 44 bundles m. roots, 26 bundles a seeds, 37 bundles pistas, 3 bundles zira, 9 bundles gum, 104 bundles raisins, 6 bundles cuttles, 932 bundles sardines, 62 bundles wool, 178 cases assafoetida.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

MR. BANERJEA ON SUBSTANTIAL MEASUR OF SELF-GOVERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 5.

At the Bengal Provincial Conference yesterday a number of resolutions were passed, among them being one expressing loyalty to the King-Emperor. Mr. Banerji moved a resolution urging on the Government the claims of India for a substantial measure of self-Government at the conclusion of the war. In making these demands, he said they took their stand on the pledges and proclamations of their Sovereigns and their Viceroys. Mr. Banerjea said he was an optimist and the present state of things justified their hope that their ambition would be fulfilled.

Mr. J. Chaudhuri moved a resolution protesting against the enactment of the Defence of India Act. He said conditions which necessitated the Safety of Realm Act in England were absent from this country. Resolutions asking for the relaxation of the provisions of the Arms Act and adopting means for arresting the spread of malaria were then adopted.

Mr. K. B. Dutt moved a resolution criticising the District Administration Report and protesting against the partition of districts.

Babu Sachindra Prasad Bose moved a resolution on the development of industries. The present was the opportune moment for the Government to render financial assistance for the development of industries.

Mr. Chakravarty announced that in order to give effect to the President's suggestion that one agent should be appointed in each district to carry on the work of the conference throughout the year eighty-five rupees had been promised of the estimated cost of rupees one hundred monthly for that district.

Resolutions were also adopted on territorial redistribution, separation of judicial and executive functions, revival of competitive test for appointments in Provincial Services, the Press Acts, village instruction on agriculture, Conciliation Boards, Commissions in the Army and rights of the Mukteers.

FALL IN PRICE OF WHEAT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 5.

A pronounced fall in the price of wheat has now set in and at Jubbulpore and elsewhere the prices are over eight seers per rupee.

ANÆMIA

(Poorness of Blood)

General Debility — Loss of Appetite, Lack of Energy — Pallor

Starved Nerves — Hysteria, "Nerves" — Depression

Overworked Heart — Breathlessness, Palpitation — Exhaustion

Be sure you take Iron 'Jelloids' when Anæmic. In Anæmia the whole body suffers, because the rich red blood upon which the well-being of the whole body depends is lacking. The system then becomes weakened and debilitated, the nerves are starved, the heart is overworked. The result is Lack of Energy, Depression, Paleness of Lips and Cheeks, Breathlessness and Exhaustion after slight Exertion. To remove these symptoms the blood must be enriched and strengthened—and the simplest, most pleasant and economical way to do this is to take IRON 'JELLOIDS.'

Iron 'Jelloids'

Machine Made. - No Animal Fat.

enrich the blood—renew vitality

The Revd. A. J. Waldron, Vicar of Brixton, says: "I have heard "about your IRON 'JELLOIDS' from a Doctor, and have recently had occasion "to take them. I am strongly of the opinion that if the public realised the "fact that they have at hand at such a small cost such a pleasant and efficient "remedy for Anæmia, and such a splendid tonic for Nerve-strain, etc., "many a home would be happier and many a life made brighter."

A fortnight's trial (*Price 14 Annas.*) will convince you.

For Children, Iron 'Jelloids' No. 1 ... ... price 14 Annas & Rs. 2.
For Women, Iron 'Jelloids' No. 2 ... ... ,, 14 Annas & Rs. 2.4.
For Men, Iron 'Jelloids' (*containing Quinine*) No. 2A. ,, 14 Annas & Rs. 2.4.

Of all Principal Chemists throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, and The East.

Manufactured only by THE 'JELLOID' Co., 205, City Rd., London, England.

JUST ARRIVED

OUR POPULAR DUTCH-HAVANA CIGARS

Sold at pre-war prices.

Spotted Dogs	per box of	50	Rs.	3 0
Criterion	,,	50	,,	3 4
Golf	,,	100	,,	7 8
La Marca	,,	50	,,	4 0
Noblesse Fino	,,	50	,,	5 0
La Hidalga	,,	50	,,	5 8
La Sirena	,,	50	,,	6 12
Nuevo Victoria	,,	50	,,	7 8
Grand Prix	,,	50	,,	9 0

PICCADILLY CLUB BRAND.

Panatellas	per box of	50	Rs.	5 10
Alhambras	,,	50	,,	6 4
Odaliscas	,,	25	,,	4 0

MANILLA CIGARS.

Cortado Deliciosus	per box of	50	Rs.	4 8
Londress	,,	100	,,	7 12
High Life in the East	,,	50	,,	5 0

D. MACROPOLO & Co.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, DELHI, SIMLA AND RANGOON.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act, VI, of 1882 on 21st December, 1914.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOAN OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:

Alice Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

SMART TAILORING

All New Goods to pick from.

A visit will pay you.

DANN & CO.

Tailors and Outfitters

Opp. Thos. Cook & Sons

Hornby Road, Bombay.

Branch—Watson's Hotel

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/-. MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Zymole Trokeys clear the throat and revive the voice—important facts for all who talk or sing. Their widespread popularity shows their value. 15

CROMPTON'S FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

85-37, APOLLO STREET.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING THE DARDANELLES.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, April 5.

The great "bull" movement in wheat that originated in America, and which was reflected in the great corn centres all over the world, seems to have visibly subsided. Hence the reaction in prices of the cereal. This easier feeling in the market is generally ascribed to the confidence in the Allies ability to force the passage of the Dardanelles, and the greatest possible interest is being taken by the financial and produce markets in the developments which are anticipated will follow the great naval achievement. Russia certainly bears a huge burden of responsibilty regarding the beneficial results which are confidently predicted to accrue, when the Black Sea is opened up to the world's commerce. It is only to be hoped that when the Allies naval "sesame" is pronounced, the wealth of Russia's pent up cereal wealth will not fall short of the splendid expectation.

Russia of course is known to have a large surplus of wheat, which, under ordinary circumstances would be available for exportation, but under existing conditions, whether last year's harvest has been got down to the ports, or is still lying in the districts for want of transport facilities, is not known. Russia as yet is not blessed with an extensive railway system, and judging from the congestion and dislocation of rail traffic which has been in evidence with other belligerents since the war broke out, owing to military exigencies, there is the possibility to be reckoned with, that the quantity of wheat available for immediate export may not amount to a tithe of what is generally expected, which would result in another "bull" scramble with a material enhancement of rates all round, and a consequent disturbance of the market.

Another important factor in the situation which cannot be lightly glossed over, will be the attitude of the Russian Government. Will it permit of the unrestricted export of wheat any more than India has done? Owing to the generous assistance and co-operation of both Great Britain and France, the question of exchange may not be so urgent or imperative to Russia now as it was a few months ago, and though Mr. Lloyd George's utterances in the House would lead one to conclude that our eastern Ally had committed herself to effecting an exchange for her produce through financial obligations incurred, this arrangement might have been considerably modified after the meeting of the three Finance Ministers at Paris, the full import of which has probably not been made public.

The precautions which are being taken by belligerents and neutrals alike for husbanding their foodstuffs' supplies may by this time have had a like effect on Russia, and though she may have enough and to spare for her own immediate wants, it may be deemed politic to hold her hand until the outlook generally may be more assuring than it is at the present moment.

Under any circumstances even if a large quantity of grain is thrown upon the market by an effective opening of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, the fact cannot seriously be expected to produce the startling development which the existing sanguine anticipations are too prone to ascribe to it.

Then the question of the amount of tonnage available to tap this Black Sea accumulation has to be considered. A few steamers are known to have been shut up in the Black Sea when Turkey became embroiled in the war, but as owners generally, during the early stages of the conflict betrayed a commendable spirit of caution in giving these confined waters the go-by, the number must have been almost inappreciable. It may therefore be taken for granted that the demand for fresh tonnage will greatly exceed the amount which will be set free; in other words the probable result of the effective forcing of the Dardanelles would be to send freights to a still higher level, and where they are now quoted in the region of 70s., when the great opening eventuates, 100s. per ton may be confidently expected, which will contribute somewhat as a set-off against the lowering in prices of wheat.

Generally speaking, the opening of the Dardanelles must have a beneficial effect on trade to a moderate degree, but to invest the operation with the dignity of opening up a new era of commercial prosperity is specious and mischievous twaddle. This can only be accomplished when the dawn of peace begins to break, and not a moment earlier.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

London, April 3rd.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.

Bar Silver Spot closed until Tuesday.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	2½
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	2½
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4½
" " " 6 "	4½
Interest day to day loans	1½
" 7 day market loans	1½

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, April 3rd.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	78.000
" Exports to Great Britain	80,000
Futures at New York May	9.80
Previous closing price	9.69
Futures at New York July	10.10
Previous closing price	10.00
Spot Cotton at New York	9.90
Previous price	9.80
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	Closed.
Previous price	9.06
Futures at New Orleans May	Closed.
Previous price	9.40
Futures at New Orleans July	Closed.
Previous price	9.65
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7¾
Demand Bills	4.79.35
Silver Commercial Bars	50
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports.	14,60,000
" " at Interior Ports	9,24,000

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 5th.

Last night a slightly weaker feeling prevailed, and the market closed a shade lower with an under-tone of steadiness.

This morning the tone was distinctly brisker on opening and owing to a lively demand, prices advanced Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 all round.

A large business was done in Fine M. G. Broach, Fine M. G. Bengal, and Fine M. G. Khamgaum Akola for May delivery.

There was a fair demand for spot cotton by Mills and for the trade generally.

Colaba closed a little lower than noon rates.

We quote:—

Fine M. G. Broach (April), 238.
Fine M. G. Broach (May), 239.
Fine M. G. Khamgaum Akola (May), 192.
Fine M. G. Bengal (May), 173/8.

APRIL, 1916.

Good M. G. Broach, 271/8.
Fully Good M. G. Bengal, 196/8.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 48 hours up till 6 p. m. on 3rd April, 1915:—

Cotton	23,281	Bales.
Wheat	15,610	cwt.
Linseed	9,763	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard seed	3,661	"
Ginjellyseed	1,743	"
Pappyseed	40	"
Groundnuts	1,952	"
Castorseed	4,896	"
Rice	1,854	"
Myrabollans	3,491	"
Cottonseed	747	"
Mowrasseed	18	"
Gram	2,459	"
Joowar	8,685	"
Maize	426	"
Barley	1,246	"

MESSRS SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., writing from London on March 11th, say:—

GOLD.

The total gold held last week in the Currency Note Gold Reserve, namely £27,500,000, against an issue of only £37,000,000, has not been added to during the current week.

Therefore, notwithstanding a substantial amount of withdrawals, a net increase is shown by the Bank of England on balance of £260,000.

The following receipts were announced by the Bank:—

March 4th, £768,000 in bar gold.
March 8th, £300,000 in sovereigns released.
March 9th, £50,000 in sovereigns released.
March 10th, £28,000 in bar gold.

Withdrawals were made as under:—

March 8th, £480,000 in sovereigns for Argentina.
March 9th, £205,000 in sovereigns for Argentina.
March 10th, £201,000 in bar gold.

The net import of gold into India for the month of February, 1915 was £464,600, (approximately).

The "Commercial and Financial Chronicle of New York" under date of February 27th, 1915, has compiled statistics of the world's gold production, including an estimate of that of 1914; the totals are appended for the last four years:—

1911	£94,947,029
1912	£95,854,568
1913	£94,180,888
1914 (estimate)	£92,310,195

It may be recalled that our Annual Letter referred to the possibility of the total production for 1914 falling to about £92,000,000.

SILVER.

The undertone continues good—as it has been for many past weeks but this week the price has advanced with unexpected swiftness.

That the firm tendency has not been accompanied before with much movement in the price has been largely due to a hesitancy on the part of the Indian Bazaars to follow an upward trend, and also to the considerable amounts of silver awaiting disposal at higher rates.

Lessening sales on American account coinciding with the arrival of several coinage orders, brought about such a depletion of available supplies that higher prices became unavoidable.

The price rose daily until 23 5/8d. was quoted on the 8th instant. On the 9th there was a slight reaction of 1/16d., but next day the price sprang to 24 1/16d.

To-day a further rise ensued, and 24 5/16d. was recorded—the highest quotation since September 14th, 1914.

This sharp rise of 3/4d. in two days took place notwithstanding that considerable sales were made on China account.

An Indian Currency Return for March 7th, 1915, gave the following details, in Lacs of Rupees:—

Notes in Circulation	59,93
Reserve in Silver Coin	30,67
Gold Coin and Bullion	7,61
Gold in England	7,65

The stock in Bombay consists of 5,700 bars, compared with 5,800 last week.

According to the "Commercial and Financial Chronicle of New York," under date of February 27th, 1915, the world's output for each of the last four years was as follows:

1911	225,372,844 ozs.
1912	224,310,654 "
1913	210,801,500 "
1914	198,729,700 "

The decline since 1912 is largely attributable to the internal difficulties of Mexico.

A shipment of 200,000 ozs. has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.

March 5, 23 3/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
March 6, 23 1/4 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
March 8, 23 5/8 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
March 9, 23 9/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
March 10, 24 1/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
March 11, 24 5/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average for the week, 23.666 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std., 77/9.
French Gold Coin p. oz., nominal.
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz., **nominal.**

The quotation to-day for cash is 1 3/16d. above that fixed a week ago.

INDIA'S SUGAR TRADE.

COUNTERVAILING DUTIES.

Sir Roper Lethbridge writing to the "Westminster Gazette", on March 6, suggests to the champions of cane and beet sugar respectively that their rivalry is quite unnecessary. If the silicon that is found in cane- and not in beet-sugar improves the enamel of our teeth, that does not greatly affect the value of beet-sugar as a food. The simple fact is that they are both valuable foods, and ought both to be valuable aids to the agricultural industry—beet in the United Kingdom; cane in India and our tropical colonies; and both deserve the best encouragement the Government can give them. The war, that has temporarily stopped the main supply of beet-sugar at its sources in Germany and Austria-Hungary, offers an ideal opportunity of giving that encouragement, both at home and in India, without offending the most ardent Free Trader.

In India, Mr. Gokhale—that great Indian whose loss we are all deploring to-day—and the whole body of Indian members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council have shown us how to give that encouragement, in the debates on the motion of the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, on March 9, 1911, and again on March 17, 1913, and on frequent subsequent occasions. What they say is virtually this: Let the Government of India consider what the Dutch Government of Java has done for the Javanese sugar-trade with India, and let them go and do likewise. In the year 1888-9 Java sent to India sugar to the value of less than £10,000; last year, 1913-4 (see Blue-book, Cd.7766, published last week, page 41), India had to pay to Java for imports of sugar, most of it refined sugar, over nine million pounds sterling!

How was this done? The late Mr. Noel Paton, in his admirable Government monograph on sugar, quoting Sir John Strachey and every other official authority, showed that the vast Indian sugar industry, that formerly supplied half the sugar of the world, that used to pay both the Government land revenue and the Government canal revenue, that was indigenous in nearly every province, with every possible advantage of soil, climate, and labour, was so nearly crushed by the bounty-fed sugars of Germany and Austria that at a time when the Indian consumption of sugar was increasing by leaps and bounds the Indian acreage under sugar-cane actually diminished by hundreds of thousands of acres. Then came the respite afforded by the Brussels Convention and the countervailing duties, and things looked like mending. But what happened when these helps were withdrawn? The Dutch Government of Java promptly and boldly stepped into the breach—they gave the Java industry whatever amount of protection and whatever subsides in the way of aided freights, &c., that it might need, so as to enable it (1) to secure any amount of capital to improve methods of cultivation and manufacture, and (2) to beat down all Indian competition. And the result is that at this moment Java is drawing more than nine millions sterling per annum from its exports of sugar to India—probably the biggest success in national commerce and industry that the world's history can show.

A long paragraph at page 42 of the newly published Blue-book, Cd. 7766, tells us of the immense efforts, extending over many years, and involving an enormous expenditure, that the Government of India and the local Governments have made to introduce the new and improved methods of cultivation and manufacture that are universal in Java. But how can it be expected that cultivators and manufacturers will invest capital in this direction, when they know that, when all is done, the Dutch Government of Java has only to give a further turn of the screw in the way of duties and subsides to rob them of the fruits of all they have done? As Mr. Gokhale and all the Indian economists have pointed out, if the Government of India really wishes for free trade in sugar they must at least promise such countervailing duties as may be necessary.

Mr. J. Pollen, C.I.E., writes to the same journal saying that there can be little doubt that owing to the present war a great opportunity has arisen for encouraging and pressing on with the cultivation of Indian cane-sugar. The boon to India would be immense, and India deserves all the gifts we can give her; and here she can in return help us to health—for the Faculty holds that in cases of heart failure, &c., cane-sugar stimulates the heart's action and often saves life.

LONDON LETTER.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

LONDON STILL THE FINANCIAL HUB

STOCK EXCHANGE MYSTIFIED

HOW GERMANY WHEEDLES GOLD FOR PAPER

INDIA'S WHEAT EXPORTS.

Our Financial correspondent's letter is of special interest this week, touching as it does on Germany's financial position, her economic resources, the Indian wheat prohibition and Aniline Dyes Limited. A diverting account of how Germany Manages to cajole the people into parting with gold for paper is an amusing side-light of that country's unscrupulous methods. New York's futile bid to be regarded as the international banker is also touched upon.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Mar. 12.

The impatience with which investors await new issues is a substantial answer to the German sneers at the apparently plethoric state of the London money market. With the excellent results of the Exchequer Bonds issue I deal elsewhere, while a Queensland Government loan has just been greedily absorbed; at the time of writing both are at a premium. Business on the Stock Exchange is gradually but steadily improving. At the commencement of the week the daily number of transactions were under three thousand, but are now well beyond that figure. An election for a new Stock Exchange Committee of Ways and Means is imminent. Many of the old members are retiring and the new candidates include men of genuine strength, who are capable of fighting the interests of the institution with courage and first class intelligence.

ACTIVITY OF SHARE MARKET.

Oil shares, to which I referred in my last letters, have been a comparatively active market, though at the moment interest is not quite so keen as it has been. Shell Transports, Roumanians and Anglo-Egyptian "B" have been the features. South African mining shares were also a fairly active market during the earlier part of the week. The gold output for February was encouraging. Owing to the fact that there are fewer days in the month the total is not so good as that for January, but 689,817 ozs. compares with 594,545 ozs. for the corresponding month in 1914. Home Railway shares have been a brisker market and during the middle of the week Marconis were in demand. But there has been nothing else worthy of comment.

LONDON'S FINANCIAL SUPREMACY.

A side-light on the want of sympathy shown by America to the Allies is thrown by the success with which London has held her position as the money market of the world. Ever since the United States passed the Federal Reserve Act, the banking fraternity of New York have looked forward to establishing an international bill and money market in that city. When one realises the enormous German element in New York banking it is easy to realise the piquancy lent to the situation by the entry of Great Britain into the European conflagration and the declaration of a moratorium. But short of a real defeat of Great Britain and collapse of her Empire, there has been no chance of the business capital of the United States usurping our position. In the first place, America is a "borrower" country and must remain so for the time being. No "borrower" country can occupy the position of international banker at present held by England. In the second place an idea among New York enthusiasts that their institutions held our bills and that the moratorium would shake our reputation was entirely mistaken. It was our bankers that had been financing the Yankee, and, in any case the moratorium was a protection in theory, but to a great extent a dead letter in practice. New York in finance is likely to gain an improved position in the near future, but has not a chance of seriously competing with London, whose reputation has been enhanced by her success in meeting an unexampled situation.

A POPULAR CONCESSION.

The Stock Exchange is mystified. The Sub-Committee have just received the sanction of the Treasury to pass as good delivery stock held by the Belgian refugees, provided that the Stock offered is being realised in order to purchase the actual necessaries of life. It is expressely stipulated the Stock sold for reinvestment purpose shall not be regarded as good delivery. Needless to say the Stock Exchange has been so paralysed by the stringent rules with which the Treasury has bound it, that this concession is being hailed with pleasure. But it is hard to see why the powers should be so limited. There can only be two considerations; the fear that stock may be sold to provide the enemy with money and the danger that our visitors may be led into speculations of a risky character. Without going into explanations for which there is not space in a letter like this, it may be said that neither danger is within the range of probability.

HOW GERMANY EXPLOITS PAPER MONEY.

The German Finance Minister has obtained his vote from the Reichstag for a five hundred million war credit; and in the speech presenting the estimates he left no stone unturned to impress his hearers with Germany's financial and economic stability and throw mud at the Allies, especially Great Britain and France. It has been interesting to those at home who know the facts, to learn from the German Finance Minister of all the difficulties that had to be surmounted before we obtained our own loan and the "misleading nature" of the published stock of coin and bullion in the Bank of England. In matters of finance a vivid imagination and want of scruple often go together and I am afraid the German Government have their fair share of both. The grandiloquent boasts of Kaiser William's Finance Minister would have been more convincing had they not been followed by inspired advice that has since been spread among the German public. As your readers know Germany is studded all over with banking institutions formed by the Government to squeeze gold and securities out of the people in exchange for paper money. These institutions proved invaluable in drawing subscriptions to the last war loan. The people are now advised to bring their scrip of their last war loan and borrow on it in order to subscribe to the new issue. One can only touch on these matters for the subtleties of German "kite flying" just now are only superficially known and are certainly too complicated for analyses in a limited letter. Teutonic sneers at France in particular, are ill advised, for every day our Allies make advances in their financial position while the movement of Germany is retrograde.

GERMANY'S ECONOMIC RESOURCES.

The statements that appear in so many of our journals pointing to the economic resources of Germany should leave clear-headed students unmoved. The inevitable professors have been putting their heads together and working at statistics with that diligence for which the race is famous. It does not require much imagination to appreciate the weak points in their conclusions. In dealing with physiological problems, statistics are apt to be deceptive, unless tempered by psychological considerations of possibilities and probabilities, wrongly called intuition. With brutal exactitude these learned men have reported to their Government using technical terms, that the amount actually required to keep the people of Germany in health is 56,570 milliard calories, containing 2,302,000 tons of albumens. The amount actually at the disposal of Germany is 67,860 milliard calories containing 1,605,000 tons of albumens. This seems fairly satisfactory until we learn that the food consumption has hitherto been 90,420 milliard calories, containing 2,302,000 tons of albumens. The Germans have a genius for organisation and are used to discipline. They are also fond of food and inclined to eat far more than is necessary. But even the Germans cannot be expected to make such a revolution in their habits as must be involved in the successful working of these statistics.

THE WHEAT PROBLEM.

Finance, national and international, becomes more and more interesting. Just now wheat is of absorbing interest. This is a subject in which your own country is so largely concerned and I may mention that the action of the Indian Government in prohibiting the free export of your harvest has been severely criticised in city circles. No doubt, thanks to the premature stoppage of the monsoon in 1913, your crops have not been so opulent as usual, while wild speculation has taken place in India, as elsewhere. But even so, the action of your Government is considered shortsighted. The export trade of India should be encouraged in every way possible, for we know well enough in this part of the world, how much you still feel the effects of the monsoon of 1913, the unfortunate bank failures and the loss of the custom of two great civilised countries by the breaking out of war. No doubt by the time this letter is published the Government's action will be revoked, but I feel that a statement of the sentiments of responsible business men in London cannot fail to be of interest to your readers. It is worth mentioning, by the way, that the opinion over here is that your manufacture of cotton will be on an increased scale.

GAMBLING IN WHEAT.

Few realise the scale on which the gambling of wheat has been carried on. Many in England must have "burnt their fingers" and unfortunately the victims include employes with limited salaries as well as heads of firms and other wealthy speculators. The cynical methods of the dollar kings of the United States were given an excellent opportunity of exhibition, when the magnificent crop of that country was held back. Fortunately, the price of the all important commodity is already reacting, a notable influence being the operations in the Dardanelles which so far have been conducted with more success than had at first seemed possible. Russia has a magnificent crop ready to move the moment that the passage is clear.

BRITISH DYES, LIMITED.

Those responsible for the issue of the prospectus of British Dyes, Limited, must have already had the whole issue guaranteed and been unusually independent of the public, for the advertisement only appeared once in the public press, and then on a Saturday, usually considered the worst day on which to make a public appeal. Although the share capital is authorised at two millions, the Government has agreed to advance to the Company one and a half millions to be secured by mortgage debentures carrying interest at the rate of four per cent. The document does not add much to the information that I have been able to give in past letters. I have previously stated that the annual turnover of the trades involved amounts to two hundred millions sterling and it now seems that the employment is a million and a half souls. The scheme has been generally approved throughout the trade and the board consisting of nine directors is composed entirely of well-known business men, mostly connected with the trade. The prospectus is badly drafted and would have been subjected to slashing comments in the press, had not the scheme come at the present crisis and been of a national character. In the first place even men of great business experience were unable to understand the exact lines on which the Government proposed to make their advance. The million shares offered are payable five shillings on application, which amounts to a total sum of quarter of a million. Most people interpreted the document to mean that on that being paid up the Government would advance an equal amount; but the solicitors to the Company have since written to explain that on receipt of the quarter of a million from the public, the Government will hand over one million. As I stated in previous letters the Company is to take over the business and works of Messrs. Read, Holliday and Sons, Limited; or to be accurate, an option has been obtained on these and "the directors will consider the question of purchasing the business." But nothing is said as to the price or the profits, goodwill, etc., of the firm in question. The Government have signalled their entry into joint stock enterprise by being connected with an issue that offers the public a "pig in a poke."

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Diocesan Church Society, Annual Meeting, Cathedral Girls' School, 6 p.m.
Bombay Improvement Trust Board Meeting.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament. Second Round: Bombay Gymkhana v. R. G. A., Colaba.
Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, per Sardinia closes at General Post Office at 8 a.m.
Bombay Improvement Trust Board Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, April 7.

Municipal Corporation's Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament. Second Round: Lusitanian Sp. Club v. Republican H. C.

THURSDAY, April 8.

Bombay Corporation Meeting 3-40 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament. Second Round: Rangers v. Byculla United.
Lady Petit's Garden Party to Mr. Hill, Petit Hall, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 9.

Oriental Life Insurance Company's Annual Meeting 3 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament. Second Round: Grant Medical College v. Winners of Parsi Cyclists and Parsi Pioneers.

SATURDAY, April 10.

Credit Bank in Liquidation: Creditors' meeting in Specie Bank Office, Apollo Street, 3-30 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament. Second Round: Jhansi 2nd Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Rifles v. Hornets Athletic.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m., "The World's Trio."
Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.
Harmston's Circus near Charni Road Station, 9-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

BILL—At Bannu, on the 25th March, 1915, the wife of J. H. Bill, I.C.S., of a daughter.
RITCHIE—At Rawalpindi, on the 28th March, 1915, the wife of Major C. MacIver Ritchie, R.F.A., of a daughter (stillborn).
BAKER—On the 28th February, 1915, at Portman Lodge, Bournemouth, the wife of Major Dodington Sherston Baker, I.M.S., of a son, who only survived his birth a short time.

MARRIAGE.

MEARES—NORMAN—At St. Mary's, Paddington Green, on the 20th February, 1915, by the Rev. Walter Pickburn, M.A., Curate at St. John the Evangelist, Watford, Leslie Vere Nugent, of Naraingunge, India, third son of C. F. E. Meares, Esq., (late Opium Dept.) to Rosa Cardew, only daughter of the late G. Schuyler Norman and of Mrs. Alexander Matheson.

DEATHS.

BAI SHAHIB HIRANBAI.—Widow of the late Mr. Naorojee Manekjee Wadia, C.I.E. daughter-in-law of Bai Motlanbai Jehangir Wadia and daughter of Rustomjee Hormasjee Bamanjee Wadia. Aged 75 years.
Funeral at 7 a.m. Tuesday.
Address.—Motlanbai's House, Fort.
REED—Killed in action in France, on the 14th March, 1915, Captain T. Reed, Adjutant, 67th Punjabis, attached 59th Scinde Rifles F. F. Deeply regretted by all ranks.
BEAMES—On the 24th February, 1915, at Stancombs Lodge, Medstead, Hants, Ellen Mary, widow of John Beames, I.C.S., aged 80.
RAPER—On the 25th February, 1915, at Parkstone, Dorset, of heart failure after influenza, Isabella Jane, daughter of the late Major-Genl., F. V. Raper, H.E.I.C.S., late Resident of Lucknow, and granddaughter of the late Col. Fraser, A.-de-C. to the Duke of Wellington at the battle of Waterloo, aged 81.
WATKINS—On the 25th February, 1915, at Nettleham Vicarage, Frederick Watkins, late of the American Line, and son of the late Charles Watkins, Captain in the H.E.I.C.S.
FERNANDES—On 4th April, of small-pox, at Marine Lines, Bombay, Filandro Francis, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Fernandes, aged 13 years. R. I. P.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

April 6.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

1061. Mobilization Guards.—The Officer Commanding "E" Coy. will detail 3 N. C. Officers and 9 men to parade daily at Head-Quarters at 6-15 p.m. on and from 31st March, 1915. Dress.—Drill Order with helmets, havresacks and waterbottles.
Next for duty.—"F" Coy. commencing Wednesday night, April 7th.
104. C. C. M. Armourer's Inspection.—The C. C. M. Armourer will inspect the arms on charge of this Corps on the 26th April. All arms and accoutrements must be returned immediately.
106. Bayonet Fighting.—A course of instruction for Officers and N. C. Officers will be held during April and May. Details will be published later.
107. Recruiting.—Men desirous of joining the Corps, should apply to the Officers Commanding the Companies they wish to join, as there are vacancies for suitable men. The attention of Officers Commanding companies is drawn to the circular letter on this subject.
109. Range.—The Range is closed until further orders.
116. Extract from India Army Orders dated 26th March, 1915 is republished for information:—
130. Rewards-Good Conduct.—The Silver Medal for Long Service and Good Conduct has been awarded to the N. C. Officer of the India Unattached List named below:—
Acting Sergt.-Major Alick Wale (2nd Battn. Leicestershire Regt.) Bombay Volunteer Rifles.
117. Promotion.—No. 7796 Corpl. J. L. Hamilton was promoted Sergeant in the (Lahore) Divisional Singal Company with effect from 27th February, 1915.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, 2nd-Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening, the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March.."Through Bolts and Bars".Urbach.
Overture ....."Light Cavalry" .....Suppe.
Valse ....."Brune" .....Krier.
Selection from "The Ballet Egyptien". Luigini.
Song (Cornet Solo) ....."Good Bye" ...Tosti.
Melodies from "The Dancing Mistress" Monckton.
Intermezzo ....."Burma Maid" .....Ancliffe.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. A. C. Owen, V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme this evening, under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Chowpatty, commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

March ...It's a long long way to Tipperary Baynes.
Overture .....Loin du Pay's .....Bouillon.
Valse .....The Druids Prayer .....Dayson.
Selection .....Melodious Memories .....Finck.
Intermezzo .....Forget me not .....Macbeth.
Indian Romance .....Hobomoko .....Reeves.
Selection .....Our Miss Gibbs ...Monckton.
Tow Step...The Wedding Glide..L. A. Hirsch.

PRESS INTELLIGENCE.

S. S. Egypt:—The P. & O. Company's steamer Egypt with the homeward Mails of the 13th ultimo arrived in London on Sunday morning the 4th April 1915.

ENGLISH MAILS.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. & O. Company's steamer Salsette with the outward Mails of the 20th ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

FIRE IN BOMBAY.

A fire broke out early yesterday morning in a hut situated at Vincent Road, and quickly spread to two adjoining huts. The three huts were destroyed but the further progress of the fire was checked by the Dadar and Chinchpogli engines. The origin of the fire and the extent of the damage are not known.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

Several of Bombay's leading Parsi ladies are giving a concert in aid of the Parsi Relief Fund at the Excelsior Theatre on the afternoon of the 18th instant. The songs will be both in English and Hindustani and as quite a large number of ladies have expressed their willingness to sing on the occasion and a large number of tickets have already been taken up, there is every prospect of the concert being a great success.

RAILWAY FATALITY.

Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner held an inquest at the Morgue yesterday, touching the death of Vithu Mukunda, a blacksmith, aged about 30. It appeared from the evidence that on Sunday evening the deceased and his wife got into the Kalyan local train to go to Sion. Evidently they did not know that the train was not to stop at Sion. When the train reached the Sion station the deceased was seen standing in the door way. The door was open, and after the train had passed, the deceased was found lying dead on the rails. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

Harmston's Circus after providing Bombay with a splendid round of entertainment brings a most successful season to a close this week. The programme which has been arranged for the farewell performances, is probably the brightest and most attractive this popular show has ever provided, and the opportunity should not be missed of witnessing the great gala bill of sensation, accomplished horsemanship and humourous interludes. The full resources of the talented company are being employed in this parting programme, and each item is, so to speak, a star turn. Special matinees have been arranged for children and a reference to the advertisement columns will give full particulars of the extra performances.

FATAL FALL.

Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue yesterday, touching the death of two Hindu boys named Deoji Kashiram, aged 15, and Dhondia Kashia, aged 3, who fell from a window of a room on the third floor of a house at Colaba on Sunday evening and died on the spot. It appeared from the evidence that, the mothers of the boys were returning home from the market and were going upstairs when they heard a thud of something falling. They went down again when they found the boys lying in the street, the younger boy being in the arms of the other. The window had no bars. A verdict of accidental deaths was recorded.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the twenty four hours ended at 6 a.m. on Thursday three attacks and two deaths from plague were recorded in Bombay city, the three plague attacks being reported from Mahalaxmi, Mazagon and 2nd Nagpada. There were no cases of cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 62, as compared with 134 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 90 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 20,001, out of which 34 were found to be plague stricken. Middle and Lower Colaba contributed 2, Umerkhadi 5, Dongri 3, Mandvi 5, Chukla 7, Market 3, Fanaswadi 2, Fort North, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, Kumbharwada, Chowpati, 2nd Nagpada and Kamathepura 1 each.

VIZAGAPATAM DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 5.

At the Vizagapatam district conference the President, the Hon. Mr. B. N. Sarma made an eloquent speech dwelling with approval on several of the administration acts of Lord Hardinge. His Excellency had given every proof of being a statesman committed to liberal ideas and his retention in India for some more time could not but be of much benefit to the country. The war had brought out the splendid loyalty of India and the Indians after this were sure to be trusted more and more. The question of employing Indians in higher ranks of the army would for instance be coming up for a speedy solution and at such time it was most desirable that they should have at the helm of affairs in India a statesman like Lord Hardinge.

A paper on "The Indian Army" was read by Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Yate at a meeting of the Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts which was held on March 11 at the Society's rooms in John Street, Adelphi. Viscount Bryce presided.

AN INDIAN ENTENTE.

FOSTERING CORDIAL RELATIONS.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN ON ITS ESTABLISHMENT.

In the course of the following article, which appears in the "New Statesman" Sir William Weddeburn advocates the establishment of an Indian Entente under wise leadership.

The hearty goodwill manifested by India towards this country has profoundly impressed the British people. At a critical moment she has placed her vast resources unreservedly at the disposal of the King-Emperor. What can be done on our side, to confirm and develop this spirit of genuine solidarity between the two great branches of the Aryan race, bringing into permanent accord the best aspirations of the East and the West? We have an *entente* with France, with Russia, and Japan. But reasons more compelling exist for an *entente* with India, where our interests are far greater, and our responsibilities more direct. The events of the last few months have done the work of years in fostering cordial relations; and it appears that steps should now be taken, without delay, to establish a definite Indian *entente*, under wise leadership. The organisation of a society for this purpose presents certain difficulties. But friends, both here and in India, are prepared to make a beginning, however humble: a grain of mustard seed planted in the earth.

WHO SHOULD LEAD THE MOVEMENT?

Already various organisations are in existence having for their object to cultivate friendly relations with India; but these have mostly been formed for general purposes, under conditions now obsolete. New conditions have now arisen; and special action is called for, in order to deal with circumstances both unforeseen and extraordinary. It seems, therefore, necessary to reconsider the whole subject. Success must depend on two requirements: right direction and adequate support. How can these requirements be best secured? Looking to the most recent developments of public activity, it appears that special appeal should be made to the women of progressive sympathies, both here and in India, who in the last few years have organised themselves into powerful societies, and undertaken extended work for the general good. A fresh impetus would thus be given to existing movements tending to brotherly—and sisterly—accord.

If I may speak from personal experience of many years' uphill work for India, I would express my belief that this is the source from which the most fearless and effective aid may be obtained; and I would instance the extraordinary influence for good exercised by Miss Florence Nightingale in Indian affairs. A reference to Sir Edward Cook's admirable Memoir will show how this noble-minded lady was the adviser of Secretaries of State, while Viceroys and Governors conferred with her before proceeding to their duties in the East.

Accordingly, I should like to see women take the lead in this movement. Most men of altruistic inclination are already overburdened with work, and I would only bespeak from them advice and co-operation, leaving the entire management of the proposed society to women of light and leading. If experience is lacking, that may soon be acquired, and, in any case, exclusive control tends to stimulate action, and quicken the sense of responsibility.

THE PRESENT ATTITUDE OF THE INDIAN PEOPLE.

In considering the programme of combined action by East and West, it is necessary to take into careful account the present attitude of the Indian people. We must realise that the determination of India to take her place as an integral part of a free and tolerant Empire is not the outcome of a blind or ignorant enthusiasm. It is the deliberate choice of a wise people, who see in the British connexion the best hope of working out their national salvation—spiritual, social, political, and economic—in accordance with the cherished traditions of their ancient civilisation. India is waking up from the sleep of centuries; and questions of grave moment have come to the front; the destitution and illiteracy of the masses; the unfair position of women; the aspirations of the intellectuals; the claims of the dependent States. When peace shall have been restored, all our resources will be required to deal with such questions, and in the meantime it is necessary that public opinion should be educated, so that a right solution may be found. Most fortunately at this juncture, the direct administration of India is in strong and capable hands. India has full confidence in the goodwill of Lord Hardinge and his colleagues in the several Presidencies. Further, at the head of the India Office we have a statesman of broad and sympathetic views. But in matters of Indian reform the impulse has always come in the past, and must come in the future, from outside. What is now required is to bring the public opinion of India into effective touch with the best public opinion in this country; to obtain a wise initiative we need combined action between Indian leaders of experience, who can speak for the masses and the democracy of England, which represents "the ancient and inbred integrity" of the British people.

HOW TO COMBINE EAST AND WEST.

There remains to consider the procedure of the proposed organisation. How can we best combine the activities of East and West? Each apparently has its special function to perform. On the one hand the needs of India can best be made known by those who in India feel the pinch of the administrative shoe; on the other hand those who are in England, near the seat of power, are in the best position to conduct an effective propaganda. Accordingly, the programme of reforms should be matured in India; while it is in England that the programme must be pressed on the attention of Parliament and the public. Such is the procedure adopted by the Indian National Congress, and this division of labour has worked well for the last thirty years. In India, by the work of the Congress, the consolidation of public opinion has been in great measure accomplished, and, broadly speaking, all Indian progressives are agreed as to proper remedies for Indian grievances and disabilities. In England corresponding action has been taken and "The British Committee of the Indian National Congress" was formed to carry on the progress propaganda. This Committee established its office in Palace Chambers, Westminister, near the Houses of Parliament; and in connexion with its propaganda there was organised in the House of Commons an Indian Parliamentary Committee, including at one time over 200 members, pledged to attend to Indian interests, and to see that justice was done. Of this Committee Mr. John Bright was the first Chairman. Further, the British Committee established a weekly journal "India" having for its object to place before the British public the Indian view of Indian affairs.

THE MODEL OF THE CONGRESS.

Such are the methods of the Indian National Congress, and there could not be a better pattern to follow. Already in India educated women possess societies and congresses of their own, and if these societies were developed and federated in a National Council, the initiative might be vested in that Council, which, among other duties would formulate the special needs of Indian women and determine what reforms were ripe for practical action. The corresponding society in England might bear to this National Council the same relation that the British Committee now bears to the Indian National Congress.

Undoubtedly there exists among Indian women a great fund of courage and capacity. From ancient times they have been distinguished in administration, in literature and the sciences; and at the present day they are prepared to "fulfil the high traditions of Indian womanhood," A few days ago, over 1,000 Indian ladies of Bombay assembled under the presidency of Lady Mehta to do honour to the heroism shown by Mrs. Gandhi in South Africa; and in a letter addressed to that assemblage Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the Indian poetess, declared on behalf of her countrywomen that "the true standard of a country's greatness lay not so much in its intellectual achievements and material prosperity as in the undying spiritual ideals of love and service and sacrifice that inspired and sustained the mothers of the race." If these high thoughts of the East meet with response from the West, we may, even in these dark days, cherish a hope of peace on earth and goodwill among men.

WILL OF A WEALTHY BOATMAN.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST HIS CLERK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 5.

In connection with the will of Maladi Sathalingam, a wealthy boatowner, whose death occurred on 26th January last four residents of Rangoon have lodged a complaint to the police making allegations against the clerk of the deceased.

They state that a few hours before his death the deceased told the complainants that the clerk was trying to rob him and the deceased was helpless as his adopted son was out of the town.

The adopted son who had since returned, was under the influence of the clerk who had now produced what was alleged to be a spurious will in which the eight lakhs given to charity, have been transferred to the Bank of Madras at Coconada. The complainants asked for process against two attendants and requested that all account books be sealed until the examination concluded.

MALICIOUS GERMAN LIE.

CRUSHING OFFICIAL REPLY.

Sir Cecil Spring Rice, British Ambassador at Washington, has nailed to the counter a peculiarly impudent. German lie, says the "Daily Telegraph." A man named Robert F. Meyer, of Washington Boulevard, Chicago, swore an affidavit, which was published by the German Consul in that city, making allegations of brutal cruelty to German soldiers by British troops.

He declared that he was fraudulently induced to enlist in the Grenadier Guards, was wounded and sent to hospitals in England, where he swore he saw mutilated German soldiers.

In a letter which he handed to the Press Sir Cecil Spring Rice makes the following reply to the charges:

1. There is no record of any man of the name of Frederick Meyer having at any time served in the Grenadier Guards.

2. No such unit as the 14th Company of the Grenadier Guards has ever existed.

3. The Grenadier Guards were not at Ostend during the month of September, nor have they ever been at Rheims; nor would it have been possible to transfer troops from Ostend to Rheims between September 17 and 19. Moreover, no British troops have ever been in Rheims during the present war.

4. If wounded at Rheims on September 19, as stated in the affidavit, it would have been impossible for this man to have reached the Millbank Hospital in London on the 20th.

5. No man of the name of F. Myer or Meyer has been a patient at the Millbank Hospital.

6. No German soldiers have been treated in the Millbank Hospital.

The above facts prove indubitably that the story is a malicious invention, and I should, therefore be grateful if, in the interests of truth and fair play you would be good enough to publish this letter in your columns.

A WOMAN CONSUL.

MISS MARY SLESSER'S CAREER.

Few women have influenced such a wide circle as Miss Mary Slesser, whose death occurred recently. Her work in the Cameroons was so important and so effective that says the "Daily Telegraph," she was said to be the only person whom the Germans in that district feared. She had completed forty years of devoted service as a missionary in Old Calabar, the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem being conferred upon her for her services "in the cause of humanity," and she was, at the time of her death, British Consul of a large district of Nigeria.

This pioneer woman of strong and vigorous character was born over 60 years ago in a humble home in Aberdeen. She began life as a half-timer in a jute mill in Dundee, and became, in due course, a steam-loom weaver. But Mary Slesser's horizon was not bounded by the narrow sphere of everyday industry. She spent her leisure time in reading and studying, educating herself so that she might follow the example of her hero, David Livingstone, and take service in the mission field. Her early opportunity came in teaching the rough boys in the factory centres of Dundee, and many a tussle she had with hooligans, who were more difficult to discipline in those days than they would be to-day. In due time her chance came. She offered herself to the United Presbyterian Church as a mission worker, and was sent off in 1876 to Duke Town, in the Calabar Territory of South Nigeria.

From the moment of her arrival her career became interesting; she ventured far afield, and had many wanderings to record. Epenga where she went in the year following her arrival, was still a cannibal centre; for many years she was the only European woman who lived amongst the Okoyonga, a tribe given to dark superstitions and strange customs. When the tribe moved to Akpap Miss Slesser went with them. In the nineties, Sir Claude Macdonald, noting the extraordinary power she had for good over these natives appointed her British Consul, and later the High Commissioner of Southern Nigeria gave her a whole district.

This woman Consul virtually held the position of a queen amongst those dark-skinned folk. She had a strong will; her word became law. A keen sense of justice was hers, and that was soon recognised, so that she was able to exercise her influence in practical ways that brought civilised ideas and habits into the midst of ignorance. The natives called her "White Ma," and used to go long distances to sit at her feet and hold a "palaver." At these times she taught them handicrafts, showing them the advantages of the house which she had built for herself, and encouraging them to set up a standard of cleanliness and comfort. She let them work with her in her home, and assist her in building it, so that they gradually learned to understand the methods of white men and women, and to respect them. It was in August, 1913, that the Hon. H. Bedwell, C.M.G., paid a high compliment to her powers and to the work she had done. He marked his words of appreciation by enrolling her as an Associate of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, bestowing upon her the medal which is the symbol of a distinction conferred upon few women.

BOMBAY LADIES' GYMKHANA.

LADY JEHANGIR'S PORTRAIT UNVEILED.

Yesterday evening Sir Pherozeshah Mehta unveiled the portrait of Lady Jehangir, Vice-President of the Ladies' Gymkhana. There were about 400 ladies and gentlemen present in honour of the occasion, among whom were Sir Pherozeshah and Lady Mehta, Rani Laxmibai Malharrao Gaikwad, Mr. and Mrs. Greaves, Sir Jugmohandas and Lady Varjivandas, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, and others.

Mrs. F. S. Talyarkhan on behalf of herself and her co-secretary Mrs. Bahadurji in requesting Sir Pherozeshah Mehta to unveil the portrait said, that the portrait was entirely subscribed for by the members of the Gymkhana. Sir Pherozeshah had always taken a very keen interest in this institution from its very commencement, and was always ready with his valuable advice whenever needed.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta in the course of his speech said that he was not going to make a long speech. He considered it a very great privilege to be called upon to unveil the portrait of Lady Jehangir. He considered it a very high privilege, first, because the invitation came from ladies who were members of the Gymkhana, who represented the high ideals of Indian womanhood and whose potentialities were great for exerting a beneficial influence in the way of education, enlightenment and social welfare. The second reason was that he had been connected with Lady Jehangir, whose portrait he was requested to unveil, since the inception of the Gymkhana, and she was a lady for whom he had great admiration, for her many noble qualities. When the question as to the disposal of the balance of the Princess of Wales' fund was being discussed, great credit was due to Miss Cursetji and Lady Jehangir for their happy idea of establishing a ladies' gymkhana. The institution was developing day by day and Lady Jehangir, who with Miss Cursetji was its co-secretary, had performed invaluable services in creating it. It was not child's play to found such a gymkhana. He had great pleasure in unveiling the fine portrait of Lady Jehangir.

On the motion of Lady Jagmohandas a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta at the termination of the unveiling ceremony, distributed prizes to various lady winners in Badminton and Croquet tournaments, during last year.

Public speakers and singers like Zymole Trokeys because when the voice begins to get "foggy," one dissolved in the mouth will restore the natural conditions. 18

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

END OF THE FIRST ROUND

PARSI CYCLISTS (2) BEAT PARSI PIONEERS (0).

The process of elimination in the first round of the above tournament was completed on the Gymkhana ground on Monday evening when the postponed fixture between the Parsi Cyclists and Parsi Pioneers was played off, the result being a victory for the Parsi Cyclists by two goals. There was hardly anything in the display of hockey last evening to justify the inclusion of either of these teams in a senior tournament the play being a weak and scrambling affair from start to finish. There was nothing in the game worthy of note, it being practically a novices' display, barring a few players of the Cyclists, who looked quite promising and pitted against a stronger team should render a good account of themselves. A representative of the "Chronicle" was informed that the Parsi Pioneers were considerably handicapped owing to the Kaleidoscopic transfer of nine of their regular players to another competing team. As the services of neither Mr. Ward nor Sgt. Butt could be secured, Messrs. Asher and Kapadia supervised the game which provided many interesting episodes. The Cyclists were, however, the better team on the day's play and their victory was deserved.

Daruwalla scored the first goal for the Cyclists within five minutes from the start, while about five minutes before the call of time, Kapadia increased the lead. The final scores were:—

Parsi Cyclists .....Two goals.
Parsi Pioneers .....Nil.

The teams were:—

Parsi Cyclists:—H. D. Bilimoria, goal; K. J. Mistry and N. C. Nagpore, backs; F. P. Mistry, S. C. Khodaji and S. J. Contractor, halves; Tarapore, Colabawalla, M. C. Kapadia (Capt.), J. F. Daruwalla and K. K. Mistry, forwards.

Parsi Pioneers:—N. H. Mistry, goal; Mehta and Irani, backs; F. Mistry Ghandy and Sarkari, halves; D. B. Mistry, D. N. Makuji Lakrawalla, Lilamwalla and C. Guzdar, forwards.

Referees:—Messrs. W. Asher and D. Kapadia.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Second Round:—Bombay Gymkhana v. R. G. A. Colaba.

RESULTS UP TO DATE.

FIRST ROUND.

1. Byculla United beat B. Y. C. Hindu H. C.
2. Rangers beat College Casuals, 2—1.
3. Grant Medical College beat B. B. and C. I. Railway, 3—0.
4. Bombay Gymkhana beat Parsi Hockey Association, 3—1.
5. Parsi Cyclists beat Parsi Pioneers, 2—0.

SECOND ROUND.

To-day—Bombay Gymkhana v. R. G. A. Colaba.

Wednesday, April 7—Lusitanian Sporting Club v. Republican H. C.

Thursday, April 8—Rangers v. Byculla United H. C.

Friday, April 9—Grant Medical College v. Parsi Cyclists.

Saturday, April 10—Jhansi 2nd Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Vl. Rifles v. Hornets Athletic.

Monday, April 12—G. I. P. Ry. v. Bhusaval Gymkhana.

Tuesday, April 13—Igatpuri Ry. Gymkhana v. Eastern Telegraphs.

Wednesday, April 14—Lonavla Gymkhana v. Instituto Luso Indiano.

LAWN TENNIS.

Contrary to expectations J. D. Sherston Baker in the Bombay Gymkhana Junior Tournament yesterday defeated Jolly in two sets. Jolly although frequently beating Baker with his service aided his opponent considerably by sending the ball out when apparently in an easy winning position. The winner displayed quite improved form, but his backhand is still noticeably weak.

J. D. Sherston Baker beat W. N. Jolly, 6—3; 8—6.

SCANDINAVIAN SHIPPING BOOM.

Advices received on the Tyne reveal astonishing activity in the Scandinavian shipping trade, and the circumstance can easily be appreciated by Tynesiders; for never before in the history of the port has there been such extraordinary traffic by steamers flying the Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian flags, writes the South Shields correspondent of the "Westminister Gazette." In Tyne Dock, one of the biggest coal, exporting centres in the country, more than two-thirds of the ships arriving and departing are Scandinavians; dozens of vessels of these nationalities are lying at the tiers waiting turns at the loading berths; and more of them still are in the docks repairing.

According to the information to hand, Norway in particular has never in her history known such piping times, and a well-known Norwegian shipmaster told me that not only is there not a single idle ship in his country, but that old sailing vessels ready for the scrap-heap have been refitted and utilised to reap the golden harvest which the phenomenal freights are providing.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, April 6, 1915.

GREECE AND THE WAR.

It is almost true to say that the world has lost all interest in what the Greeks may or may not do in this war. The time has gone by when the Hellenes could have been really useful to the Allies, for had Greece invaded Gallipoli two months go, the expensive and extensive operations in the Dardanelles need not perhaps have been undertaken. But though the European cosmos has ceased to pay much notice to the Hellenes, embroiled in a Venezelos versus Rex rough and tumble, these on their side, as many expected, are beginning to consider whether the present moment is not the best, for Greek intervention on the Allied side. Thanks to the British Navy the Dardanelles will be forced sooner or later and Greek aid can be dispensed with and the sooner the point is made clear to Greece the better. The impending fall of Constantinople must not be regarded by our friends at the Piraeus as the beginning of a scuffle for Ottoman territory, and though it would no doubt flatter Greek sentiment to see the regiments of King Constantine marching through the Sublime Porte, it is a question whether any of the Allies would view the pageant with unmixed feelings. In the future settlement of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus there will be no room for any Hellenic aspirations. That the half-million Greeks of Pera will be secured in their rights is obvious, but that the Peace Congress will even consider greater Greek claims is extremely unlikely, and is certainly not going to be made more likely by Greek intervention now. It is ludicrous to suppose that a city of the importance of Constantinople could be given to Greece which is after all a third-rate power and could not hold it for a fortnight against a hostile demonstration. The contention advanced in some quarters that the Greeks are animated by a great love and admiration for the Allies is unfortunately not justified by facts. In this war Greece has cut a sorry figure of petulance, obstinacy and a suggestion of greed.

"For seven months" says "The Near East"

while the Allies have been bearing the whole brunt of Germany's preparedness for war, it has been in Greece's power to give them the only help they needed, and that, without mobilising a single soldier or commissioning a single ship. If she had agreed to a rectification of her frontier in Bulgaria's favour she would have enabled Roumania to join hands with Serbia, and the two countries together, freed from all danger in their rear, could have dealt such a blow to Austria-Hungary that by now the war, both in the East and the West, would have assumed a totally different aspect. The Greek Government was not willing to make the sacrifice, even when it could have been sure of receiving compensation in Epirus and in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Since the Greeks took Salonica which the Bulgarians had done the most to capture from Turkey, Greece has become suddenly jealous of her "izzat," and to such an extent that it has developed in her most distinguished statesmen a form of obstinacy which it is the privilege of great Powers alone to display, and that as a rule to their loss. If the Greeks had been heart and soul with the Allies they would have accomodated Bulgaria and thus shown that they were in sympathy with our racial ideals, for a large part of Greek Macedonia has a Bulgar population.

As "The Near East" goes on to say:—

Now when the guns of the Allied Fleet in the Dardanelles seem likely to bring Bulgaria to the frame of mind which she would have adopted with eagerness, if a rectification of her frontier had been assured, Greece shows anxiety to display her enthusiasm for the Allied cause in the wake of the victorious Allied forces.

The actions of opportunists seldom stir any but themselves and we must confess that any war-fevers reported in future from Athens will leave us cold. Greek intervention would be welcome now only as showing that Greece desired to range herself on the side of those principles of nationhood for which the war is being waged, but as "The Near East" says, "she would not be welcome, if she merely joined the Allies to stake out claims, as she might imagine them to be, upon Turkish territory." It is doubtful whether the Greeks, if they joined the Allies now, would get more than the Aegean islands which still remain to the Sultan, and since the modern aspirations of the Hellene are far in excess of this, it is doubtful whether King Constantine and his new cabinet will receive any encouragement from the Allies to come into the war.

THE STATE, THE RAILWAYS AND THE PEOPLE.

A terse but comprehensive article on the many defects of our different systems of railways, written by "An Indian Onlooker" appears in the pages of the "Hindustan Review" for March. Indian railway reformers will there find more than a dozen points on which they can elaborate and frame ample evidence as far as management of coaching and traffic is concerned. It is a formidable indictment and the writer makes out a strong case, if a case were needed, for entirely overhauling the entire railway administration. The article puts in a nutshell the shortcomings of irresponsible bureaucracy on the one hand and responsible bureaucracy on the other and shows how, between the bungle of the two for years past the people have suffered. A more dolorous litany of grievances could not have been more graphically described than that of the writer of the article in the "Hindustan Review." Every head of the indictment could be proved to demonstration. And Indian railway reformers would be wanting in their obvious duty if they failed to bring evidence in support of this formidable indictment.

Let us now turn to some very broad facts of the financial results of Indian railways. They have been set out by many writers, notably by Mr. Wacha in the brochure he published a few years ago. Mr. Wacha's pamphlet has lost none of its relevance since its publication and indeed may be perused with fresh interest at this juncture in the light of subsequent events. The first broad fact which we would emphasise is that, even to-day after 67 years of railway construction in India, the result is a heavy loss to the taxpayers. Certain railways have earned while certain others have lost. But the final result is that at the end of 1913-14 the Indian railway system showed a loss of 17.77 crore rupees. In other words during the 67 years of the existence of railways the State has not earned a pie for the general taxpayer. It is recorded by the Welby Commission that the loss up to 1894-95 (from the commencement) was 51.84 crores. In other words at the close of that year there was in the railway ledger of the Government a debit balance for that colossal amount. That loss had diminished by 1909-10 to 40.84 crores, and this figure underwent a further reduction by the end of 1913-14 to 17·77 crores. Of course we know that the State has turned the corner in railway finance during the last seven or eight years, as the present Finance Minister declared in his first Budget. We have no doubt that this loss will be wiped out in three or four years more. But it should be remembered that even now it is a fact that some railways are losing. The total net gain of 7.20 crores in 1913-14 was after deducting from the gain the losses of some of the railways. Let us glance at the net loss or gain to the State on some of its most important railways. To exhibit the results by means of percentages is a fair index of their relative prosperity or adversity. These railways, State-owned but company-managed and exclusively State-managed comprise between them about four-fifths of the total capital outlay bordering on nearly 500 crores. Here are the statistics:—

State-owned but company-managed:

	Capital in crores		Percentage of loss or gain on capital.
1. Bengal-Nagpur	34.18	gain	2.16
2. B. B. & C. I.	40.37	„	2.32
3. Burma	21.01	„	1.45
4. G. I. P.	59.49	„	0.0072
5. East Indian	66.70	„	3.56
6. Madras	32.04	loss	0.99
State Managed.			
1. Eastern Bengal	29.10	gain	1.40
2. North-Western	33.24	„	0.65
3. Oudh-Rohilkhand	20.95	„	1.55

These statistics speak for themselves. It will be noticed that nearly every company-managed railway of importance, except the G. I. P., shows a better percentage than those purely managed by the State. Of course the Madras Railway shews a loss of nearly 1 per cent. This is the net financial result of railways during the very prosperous year of 1913-14.

Notes of the Day.

A Warning to Reckless Tongues and Pens.

It is a wonder that the recklessness with which people repeat gossip about alleged German spies has not produced more libel actions in the courts than has been actually the case. Lord Leconfield is among the latest to be brought to book for too great a readiness to believe and pass on to others stories of this sort about his neighbours. In conversation at a Sussex cricket match soon after the outbreak of war he repeated some gossip to the effect that Mr. P. E. Schweder, of Goring, near Worthing, was a German spy. The story was a wicked invention. Mr. Schweder, whose father settled in England in 1838, was born in England and has lived in England all his life, he has held commissions in the Volunteers and the Yeomanry; he is now on the staff of the Lancashire Territorials, and two of his sons are serving in the British Army. A jury has awarded Mr. Schweder £100 damages in an action he brought against Lord Leconfield for slander. "Truth" commenting on the verdict says it is just as well that this example has been made to remind people with reckless tongues or pens that the bearing of false witness against their neighbours may have unpleasant consequences, even in war-time. The reminder is needed in India as well as in England.

Ministers and Turkey.

Since the outbreak of war with Turkey Cabinet Ministers have not been too discreet whilst airing their views regarding the Ottoman Empire at the present juncture. Our London contemporary the "Near East" takes Mr. Herbert Samuel to task for an after-dinner speech on the operations in the Dardanelles and says:—

it would be well if British Ministers were to bear in mind that between this justifiable and necessary step and gloating in public on the impending downfall of Turkey there is a great difference. Many of our fellow-subjects, while not wavering for a moment in their loyalty to the British Throne, have good reason to be profoundly distressed by Turkey's action in committing national suicide. They admit the justice of the part played by Great Britain, and will acquiesce in whatever may be the fate of the Turkish Sultan and the Ottoman Empire. But they will not understand how members of the British Government, with their responsibilities to the Moslems of the Empire, can make the subject one for unrestrained rejoicing. We could wish that this aspect of our conflict with Turkey could be borne in mind more often by speakers and publicists. It is ignored entirely in an article in last week's "Spectator," in which "the future of Constantinople" is mapped out in detail, although, as a side issue, a plea is entered for the retention by Mohammedans of their mosques in that city.

The archaic nonsense in the article referred to, is as distressing as the tone of certain journals in this country, which unlike the "Spectator" (which knows as little of Moslem problems as of anything else nowadays) can advance no excuse for their sins.

Albania.

Albania having shipped the last hat-box and suit-case of its late sovereign to Venice, is now enjoying that phase of opera bouffe so dear to its soul. Essad Pasha is firing on the mob, and the mob is firing on Essad Pasha, and as everybody seems perfectly happy it is to be hoped that in future Europe will have the common sense to leave this country alone after the war and allow its tough cards to go their own way rejoicing! But unfortunately our Albanian friends have recently overstepped the mark and committed certain depredations on the Servian frontier which our Ally will certainly not stand. Provided the Albanians keep within their own kennel they can alternately bark and bite to their hearts' content, but they must respect the frontier.

Cyprus and Great Britain.

The question of the cession of Cyprus by Great Britain to Greece has been raised recently. The whole question turns on the attitude of the Turks on that island who desire to remain British subjects and it would seem that there are good reasons for their regarding with great mistrust the suggested change in their status. Various persons of importance on the island both Greek and Turks have taken part in the controversy that has been proceeding on the subject in an English journal. A letter from a Moslem contains some pronouncements of interest to our Moslem leaders. The writer who is a member of the Lagislative and Executive Councils, says:—

I question the authority of any person who may attempt to reassure the Moslems that Cyprus under Greek administration would not spell disaster to them. Mr. Zenon, who in his letter to you sweepingly asserts that no Moslem communities which have been annexed to Greece have ever complained of their lot, betrays a complete ignorance of the course of events in Crete during recent years and of the fact that since the Greek Christian element has been in the ascendant the Moslem population of that island has been reduced by more than half.

It is small wonder, then, that the Moslems of Cyprus regard with the gravest apprehension any suggestion that Cyprus should be ceded to Greece, and look to the Great Empire of which they form a loyal and integral part, and which includes so many millions of their co-religionists, to ensure for this island an uninterrupted era of prosperity by its perpetual association with Great Britain.

It is to be hoped that no motives of diplomatic expediency or Oxford-Classic sentimentalism will impel the British Government to take a course which would be so repugnant to a loyal and devoted section of His Majesty's Cypriot subjects.

The Commons and Sir J. D. Rees.

Sir J. D. Rees, appears to have achieved an unenviable notoriety for unnecessary loquacity in the House of Commons. He seems to have been the centre of a ridiculous scene in the House on March 9th. On the motion for adjournment at nine o'clock he rose to offer advice to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject of the forthcoming Budget. Talking and laughing among members at once became general (says the "Daily Mail"); and after a few minutes there was an exodus. At five minutes past the hour Mr. Acland, on the Treasury Bench, was the only Member left in the House, and then he hurried out on receiving an urgent message, the Deputy Speaker remained as sole audience. The oratory continued while Members peeped through the glass doors from the Lobby and laughed loudly. At a quarter past a Conservative Member came in and moved a count and the feast of reason and flow of soul was perforce ended.

German Princes Fighting for England.

One of the curious features of the present war is the division it has caused in the Royal Families of Europe. The relationships existing between the Royal houses of Britain, Germany and Russia are, of course well-known and there is more than one minor German Prince in direct descent from a Sovereign of England fighting against us. On the other hand there are German Princes fighting for us. One such is Count Gleichen, who has been recommended for distinguished services. He is the only son of Prince Victor of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, who married Lady Laura Seymour, sister of the fifth Marquis of Hertford, and who was known during the greater part of his life as Count Gleichen. Prince Victor was the younger son of the Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, and his mother was the daughter of the Prince of Leiningen, the first husband of the mother of Queen Victoria. Count Gleichen is also a first cousin of the German Empress.

KING'S MESSAGE TO RUSSIA SOCIETY.

"FINAL AND GLORIOUS VICTORY."

At the inaugural meeting of the Russia Society, which was held at the Speaker's House on Wednesday, March 10, the following messages were sent to the King and the Tsar:—

British and Russians gathered together at Speaker's House, Palace-yard, Westminster, at invitation of Mrs. James Lowther to inaugurate the Russia Society for purpose of bringing into closest friendship and permanent understanding peoples of world's two greatest Empires, respectfully desire to take advantage of this opportunity to send their loyal and humble greetings to King George, fervently looking forward to the final and glorious victory for his Majesty's sailors and soldiers and their no less heroic brothers in arms.

Having regard to the great future of Anglo-Russian friendship, not only in the splendid hour of brotherhood in arms, but in the more spacious time of peace, a broad and representative society of British people has been formed in London, having the object of promoting that friendship and of helping all classes in Briain to know and understand the life and art and the Government of Russia. The inaugural meeting of that society has been held on this 10th day of March, 1915, at the Speaker's House, Houses of Parliament, Westminster. It begs to tender to your Majesty the assurance of its profound homage, hearty good wishes, and sincere personal admiration.

It is felt by all people here and especially by this society that Russia is greater now than she has ever been in the past. We are profoundly thankful for Russia's friendship in our great national struggle; we recognize not only her material help, but the influence of the prayers of Holy Russia; we admire Russia's generosity towards Serbia and Poland, and also that moral power in her which manifested itself in your most wise prohibition of the sale of spirits. We look towards the blossoming of your great and wonderful people in the succeeding time of peaceful development and assure you of our steadfast friendship, gratitude, and sympathy.

THE KING'S REPLY.

The King replied as follows, through his secretary:—

"The King has received with much satisfaction the message from the inaugural meeting of the Russia Society and commands me to assure the meeting of his hearty sympathy with every effort made to promote and maintain a complete and lasting understanding between the people of the British and Russian Empires. In expressing his cordial thanks for the greetings conveyed by your telegram, his Majesty shares in the anticipation which is contained of final and glorious victory for the Allied Army."

WITH INDIANS AT THE FRONT.

THE SPIRIT OF THE WOUNDED IN EGYPT

The "Manchester Guardian" has published the following letter from a private in the Royal Army Medical Corps at Cairo:—

At last we have been brought face to face with the real horrors of war. The Royal Field Artillery, the Royal Engineers, one or two Australian infantry battalions, and others which I need not mention here were moved away to put their training to the test against the Turks. These men, in company with the Indian cavalry and infantry regiments, have according to reports, done their duties admirably. I for one can testify to the havoc wrought by these "dusky sons of the Empire."

On February 5 ourmen were detailed off for station duty in Cairo. A small station away from the busy parts was selected so as to avoid excitement. the hospital train arrived in the afternoon full of wounded Indians, Turks, and a few Territorials, the wounds of the latter being fairly slight. They bore their suffering with splendid fortitude.

On the 9th (Monday) we were loading trains with wounded (many almost better) at the same place. They were all Indians—a very jolly crowd—and afforded a striking contrast to the Turks. There were many who were in great pain, but they always had a smile of gratitude for the orderlies, who worked so hard in trying to make them comfortable. I noticed one young Indian who had had a leg amputated. He laughed at the operation (which a shrapnel wound necessitated) and settled down as though nothing was the matter.

That is just one illustration of courage, and there are many others which I could relate. England has, indeed, cause to be proud of her Indian warriors.

A RECORD OF HEALTH IN FRANCE.

The special correspondent of the Press Association at the front writes as follows from the general headquarters in France, under date of March 4:—

One often hears in England doleful speculations on the awful sufferings the Indian troops must be enduring from the ram and cold and general misery of this outrageous winter. The truth is that the health of the Indian troops in France is better than it is in India. Yesterday and to-day we saw several thousands of them on the march and in their billets. They are in perfect physical condition. To-day, with officers of the staff of the Indian Cavalry Corps, we witnessed the passage of the Indian Cavalry Division, with its field transport, engaged in a route march. One could not hope to see finer or more martial-looking soldiers than those native warriors. Stalwart Sikhs, Jats, and Punjabis for the most part, their erect and resolute bearing, quiet mastery of their mounts, and perfect accoutrement, old its own tale. The fitness of their horses is marvellous. They are a joy to the eye, and the astonishing thing is that more than a half of these horses are animals that came out with the troops from India. After six months' war in a strange and inhospitable climate, they are fitter than they were when they landed.

LORD KITCHENER'S NEW HOME.

St. James's Palace, where Lord Kitchener is now settled down, has not been used as a Royal residence since the time of George IV, says the "Westminster Gazette." The public is not permitted to see any part of the Palace, but accounts speak of the State-rooms as being sumptuously fitted up, and containing a number of works of art. Many centuries ago a hospital for lepers, dedicated to St. James-the-Less, stood on the site of the building, which owes its origin as a Royal Palace to Henry VIII. The fine old gateway facing St. James's-street and the Chapel Royal are remains of the Tudor Palace, which according to some accounts, was designed by Holbein. Whether this is so or not, the gateway is an interesting relic of old London.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

DESPERATE SITUATION.

AUSTRIAN ADMISSIONS.

ATTEMPT ON BESSARABIA CHECKED.

FRENCH EXPLOIT IN ALSACE.

Telegrams from the front published in Austrian newspapers, though carefully worded and strictly censored, convey the impression that the situation in the Carpathians is desperate. They dwell almost without hope on the strength of the Russians and their enormous reserves.

It is believed that the censorship is now allowing these messages with a view to preparing the public for fresh disasters.

The battle which checked the Austrian invasion of Bessarabia is described, and was remarkable for the impetuosity of the Russian attacks.

The French official "Eye-Witness" gives a vivid account of the storming of the heights of Hartmanns-Weilerkopf where the Germans had established an invisible fortress from which they dominated the surrounding valley, directing the artillery fire with deadly accuracy. The whole operation is described in detail from the time the attack was launched by the French troops, up to the capture of the formidable summit.

The Archbishop of Canterbury preaching in Canterbury Cathedral affirmed that the British cause in the war was indisputably right and the resolution that it should prevail. He urged on all engaged in the production of armaments and other supplies the necessity of doing their best, and advocated that British householders should voluntarily suspend the use of alcohol, emphasising, that the King was confident there would be a ready and widespread response.

The Japanese Premier in an interview said that the Chino-Japanese negotiations were progressing towards an early and satisfactory conclusion.

A German steamer, taking ore from Sweden to Germany, has been sunk in the Baltic and twenty-five were drowned.

CHINO-JAPANESE NEGOTIATIONS,

PROGRESSING TOWARDS A SATISFACTORY CONCLUSION

TOKIO, Mar. 30.

In an interview with Reuter's representative, the Premier said that the Chino-Japanese negotiations were progressing towards an early and satisfactory conclusion.

The Japanese proposals were in complete accordance with the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and the agreements with other Powers.

Count Okuma emphasised that a deliberate attempt had been made by German interests to misrepresent Japan's attitude.

Japan was only asking in Shantung what China had already granted Germany.

RUSSIANS' SUPERHUMAN EFFORTS.

DESPERATE AUSTRIAN POSITION IN CARPATHIANS.

AUSTRIA'S DESPAIR.

DESPERATE SITUATION IN CARPATHIANS.

RUSSIANS' SUPERHUMAN EFFORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

VENICE, April 4.

Telegrams from the front published in Austrian newspapers, though carefully worded, and strictly censored, convey an impression that the situation in the Carpathians is desperate.

They dwell almost without hope on the strength of the Russians and their enormous reserves.

For instance, the War Correspondent of the Neue Freie Presse says:—

"Constantly increasing forces of Russians are making superhuman efforts against our centre. Along the front of seventy kilometres a violent battle has been raging for several days and the Russian forces show no signs of diminution in this constantly alternating struggle. They seem to possess endless reserves."

It is believed that the censorship is now allowing such messages with a view to preparing the public for fresh disasters.

Meanwhile the Germans are sending very large forces to Hungary and services on the main railways have been suspended for the last three days for this purpose.

RUSSIAN CAVALRY CHARGE.

GEMANS DRIVEN FROM OCCUPIED REGION.

PETROGRAD, April 5.

An official statement says:—The fighting west of the Niemen is developing strongly in Russian favour.

A cavalry charge between Calvaria and Suwalki ended in the Russians' charging and sabreing the Germans and driving them from the occupied region.

Two thousand prisoners were taken in the Carpathians on April 2nd in the direction of Bartfeld and Mesolaborcz.

AUSTRIAN ADMISSION.

AMSTERDAM, April 4.

An Austrian communiqué says:—It has been ascertained that all Russian forces from Przemysl are now on the Carpathian front.

The Russian reinforcements have compelled the Austrians in Cisna and Berechygorne districts of Galicia to retreat somewhat.

CONFUSED COMPOSITION OF AUSTRIAN FORCES.

PETROGRAD, April 4,

The composition of the Austrian forces in the Carpathians betrays the greatest confusion.

In an engagement on a front of only three miles prisoners were captured belonging to fourteen regiments from completely different divisions.

MISHAP TO AN AMERICAN STEAMER.

FOUNDERS IN NORTH SEA.

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 30.

A private telegram received in Bremen says that the American steamer Green Briar has foundered in the North Sea and the crew were landed on the Schleswig coast.

DANISH STEAMERS MINED.

COPENHAGEN, April 5.

The ferry between Trelleborg and Sassnitz has been suspended as the result of destruction by mines of two steamers. The crews were saved.

TORPEDOED OFF LAND'S END.

LONDON, April 5.

The steamer City of Bremen was torpedoed off Land's End and sank.

Four of the crews were drowned and thirteen saved.

They were landed at Penzance.

GERMAN STEAMER SUNK IN THE BALTIC.

LONDON, April 5.

The German steamer Gretemetsoth, taking ore from Sweden to Germany, has been sunk in the Baltic and twenty-five were drowned.

It is believed that she was mined.

ATTEMPT TO INVADE BESSARABIA

HOW THE AUSTRIANS WERE CHECKED

THE BATTLE DESCRIBED

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, April 5.

The battle which checked the Austrian invasion of Bessarabia was remarkable for the impetuosity of the Russians.

A strong defensive position near the villages of Schilovtzy and Malintzy was held by an Austrian division of infantry and a brigade of cavalry.

Two columns of Russian cavalry, not quite equal to Austrians numerically, dismounted and attacked the enemy at six in the morning on March 30th, one north and the other south.

The enemy throughout the day offered a desperate resistance, but the Russians, including Cossacks, repeatedly attacked with the bayonet and towards evening the resistance of the Austrians was broken, and the Russians, pursuing their impetuous attacks, dislodged the enemy from the heights between the villages and occupied them.

Meanwhile, seven miles north, the Don Cossacks drove an Austrian battalion and several squadrons of cavalry out of the village of Roukhotine, and the enemy began to retreat along the whole front, the Russians pursuing.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

ENEMY RETREAT ALONG THE WHOLE FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, April 5.

It is officially stated that the defeat of the Austrians on March 30th near the villages of Schilovtzy and Malintzy, when 2,133 prisoners, forty field-kitchens and eight field-telegraphs were taken, resulted in the enemy retreating along the whole front and in the complete failure of their attempt to invade Bessarabia in the direction of Chotin.

SUPPLEMENTARY NEWS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 5.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

It is officially announced at Petrograd that early in the week an enemy force advancing eastwards from Czernowitz had reached Chotin, Bessarabia. Petrograd telegrams now report the routing of a detachment of the enemy in the direction of Chotin with a loss of nearly two thousand prisoners.

The special correspondent of the "Times" who has entered Przemysl writes: "Its story is that of an impregnable fortress, two to three times overgarrisoned with patient, haggard soldiers starving in the trenches and sleek officers living on the fat of the land to the end. The officers had three luxurious meals daily while their own orderlies begged for a slice of bread. Although cats were fetching eight shillings the officers' thoroughbred horses were only slaughtered on the last day to prevent their capture. The Russians found the horses' bodies surrounded by half crazed soldiers teaing and devouring the raw flesh.

RUSSIAN COMMAND OF NORTH-WEST FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, April 4.

General Alexeieff succeeds General Russky in command of the armies on the north-west front.

GERMAN TRADE IN SANGHAI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 5.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Times" correspondent at Shanghai states that the British merchants there deplore the Government's decision to permit British exporters to trade through the Germans. Without this support the German trade would collapse, imports would not be reduced and the trade would merely be concentrated in British hands.

MOUNTAIN WARFARE.

HARTMANNS-WEILERKOPF AFFAIR.

VIVID ACCOUNT OF THE STORMING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, April 4.

The French official "Eye-Witness" gives a vivid account of the storming of Hartmanns-Weilerkopf. He recalls how the French advanced-guard in January was compelled to surrender there owing to hunger. Hasty counter-attacks were impossible and consequently the French started methodical preparations to demolish stone by stone the invisible fortress from which the Germans were dominating the valleys and directing their artillery fire with deadly accuracy. Fog prevailing in the Vosges further made the task most difficult.

THE ATTACK LAUNCHED.

The French dug trenches, erected shelters, constructed gun positions and launched the attack at the end of February, but the Germans had burrowed into the woods and only gave a hundred yards. Still more deliberate preparations ensued, resulting in the capture of some of the enemy's blockhouses and the first line of trenches early in March after intense artillery fire and a brilliant charge by chasseurs. This drove the Germans to exasperation and two German regiments made four counter-attacks that day and two the next day. Two further sorties were mowed down by our artillery.

FRENCH GAIN THE UPPER HAND.

Now it was we who held the upper hand and who felt sure of winning by hard fighting. The gunners were learning by daring and patience the positions. In these dense woods the Germans had honeycombed the hill with more than thirty miles of telephone wire. In the middle of March our artillery bombarded the enemy for four hours and there was a heavy fight. The guns poured forth a terrific and precise fire and among the trees could be seen hurtling fragments of Germans' equipment and portions of trenches.

ARTILLERY'S APPALLING FIRE.

Then the Infantry dashed forward. The Germans were thrown into complete consternation. The French pushed furiously forward and carried two lines of trenches, taking many prisoners. Chasseurs debouched from the flank with equal dash, carrying the lines before them. We repulsed two counter-attacks and organised the ground won. Activity in the German trenches, followed by the appearance of bayonets and helmets, heralded a big counter-attack. Our artillery with appalling rapidity found the enemy's trenches and again men and equipment went hurtling into the air.

THE GREAT ASSAULT.

Then came the day of the great assault, March 26th. The French troops noted joyfully that the fog, which for many weeks had favoured the Germans, had melted before the first rays of the sun and all was ready. From this point onwards the drama proceeded with automatic regularity. Between us and the summit there were three lines of trenches and blockhouses and trees still masked the defences of the enemy. French artillery of every description pounded the Germans.

THE SUMMIT STORMED.

Huge pines crashed whole to the ground causing a chaos of holes and the cries of agony were heard from the German shelters. Ammunition stores exploded and the work of destruction continued remorselessly for over four hours and then the infantry in a magnificent rush stormed the summit. Chasseurs with hand grenades took the trenches on the right, other troops progressing on the left. Artillery swept the eastern slopes, completely demoralising the Germans. Thus we conquered the whole of Hartmanns-Weilerkopf.

A MEMORABLE FEAT.

The dash of the Frenchmen carried them beyond the summit where they also established themselves in a formidable position. That evening the snow fell, covering with a white winding sheet those who had fallen. Such was the Hartmanns-Weilerkopf affair. It will be reckoned among the finest pages of mountain war. Henceforth the whole plain eastward was under our fire. Amid the snow we counted seven hundred German dead. We captured large numbers of prisoners and much war material.

PRODUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

ARCHBISHOP'S [illegible] APPEAL.

BRITISH WORKMEN'S BEST WORK WANTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 4.

The Archbishop of Canterbury preaching in Canterbury Cathedral affirmed that our cause in this great war was indisputably right and we were firmly resolved that it should prevail.

He strongly urged all engaged in the production of armaments and other supplies to do their best work.

It was unthinkable that the splendid devotion of our brothers in the trenches and battleships should be wasted.

He advocated that British householders should voluntarily suspend the use of alcohol and pressed this upon Church people.

The Archbishop emphasised that the King was confident that there would be a ready and widespread response.

ALLIES PROGRESS IN WOEVRE

CAPTURE OF A VILLAGE.

PARIS, April 5.

The evening communiqué says quiet prevails along the whole front except in Woevre, where our progress is continued.

We captured the village or Regineville, West of Fayenhaye, and occupied it on April 1st.

REVIEW OF IRISH NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

STIRRING SCENES IN DUBLIN.

LONDON, April 5.

Stirring scenes were witnessed in Dublin yesterday when Mr. Redmond reviewed in Phoenix Park twenty-five thousand National Volunteers carrying rifles.

There were no speeches as Mr. Redmond wished the review to be regarded as a military event.

Subsequently the band of the Irish Guards marched through the streets playing national airs, including God Save Ireland, which evoked transports of enthusiasm.

The band, which had been sent to help recruiting in Ireland, arrived at Dublin at mid-night on Saturday yet crowds, including the Lord Mayor, welcomed it to Dublin.

FIGHTING IN EAST AFRICA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 5.

The following is an extract from the letter of a North-Western Railway Volunteer received in Lahore:—

"Lake Patrol steamer Winifred, Victoria Nyanza East Africa.—On Saturday last 6th March we destroyed the German gunboat Muanga, after a two hours' engagement. We had no casualties.

The writer is a member of the detachment which has been patrolling the Lake Nyanza on the Winifred since November last. The gun on board belonged to an armoured train and the officer and men of the detachment came from the Carriage and Wagon Department of the N.-W. Railway Lahore.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 4.

The following casualties are reported:—

WOUNDED.

Major F. A. Dickinson, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

Second-Lieut. W. H. Hedges, North Midland Engineers.

Second-Lieut. G. Mercer, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

Second-Lieut. D. J. Radcliffe, Devons.

Lieut. C. H. Stringer, Fifth Lancers.

Lieut. T. Thwaytes, Yorkshire Light Infantry.

Second-Lieutenant Bayne, East Surreys.

Captain T. Kendall, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

Lieut. H. M. Marshall, Royal Fusiliers.

KILLED.

Captain J. E. Marshall, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

Second-Lieut. R. W. Rae, East Surreys.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. H. Broadway, Engineers.

Lieut. R. J. Francis, York and Lancasters.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

STRENGTHENING THE DARDANELLES.

MUCH HARD FIGHTING EXPECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 5.

The Viceroy has received the following from the Secretary of State, dated 3rd April:—

The "Times" correspondent at Mytillene reports that for many reasons including very uncertain weather, the Turks and the Germans have had time to greatly strengthen the positions at Samera in the Dardanelles.

They have a fair supply of artillery including many mobile pieces of from four to six-inch calibre and excellent artillery positions which our naval guns cannot always reach.

Much hard fighting involving heavy loss must therefore be expected, but those who saw the recent operation are perfectly confident in our ability to tackle the difficult problem.

In the Carpathians the Russians are pursuing successful offensive escalading violent Austrian fire and escarpments covered by ice. The Russians after a long bayonet struggle carried an important range of heights.

In North Poland also the Russians continued the offensive driving back the Germans inflicting a heavy loss.

From the west nothing important is reported.

MILITARY SITUATION.

"TIMES" EXPERT'S REVIEW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 5.

The following telegram has been received here from England:.

The "Times" Military Correspondent reviewing the general situation says that the position of the Allied armies is relatively favourable. 20,00,000 Austro-Germans who opened a great attack upon the Russian armies in January last conspicuously failed and cannot have lost less than five hundred thousand men. The Russians in taking the great fortress of Przemysl captured not only the garrison but the army.

The Russians hold fast in the Caucasus while in the Baltic and the Black Sea their ships prepare way for other operations. Month by month the Russian armies become more numerous and more formidable as armament improves. No German troops sent eastward have as yet to our certain knowledge returned to the west. A great Russian offensive in the coming summer is something on which we may count. The French armies number 25,00,000 at the front and 12,50,000 in the interior. The British and the Belgians hold an equivalent German force in the front. The Germans number in the west probably about 15,00,000. The Allies in the west have therefore at least good superiority of force amounting to not less than a million men and adding reserves of England, France and Russia we have at least double the reinforcing powers of Germany and Austria combined. A neutral correspondent says the pressure of the British Fleet is gradually crushing Germany. Well known officers have expressed disappointment with the results achieved by Germany till now and such expressions as "we are defeated" are now used.

Official and Personal.

Owing to a slight indisposition Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was unable to attend the dinner given to the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, at the Taj Mahal Hotel, on Saturday night. But as a result of an unfortunate mistake in the report of the Hon. Mr. Setalwad's speech the misconception has arisen amongst Sir Pherozeshah's friends, that he must have been seriously indisposed. This was not the case. Sir Pherozeshah temporarily lost his voice through hoarseness, which prevented his presence at the dinner but otherwise he is in the best of health. We are asked to make this announcement, owing to the number of sympathetic letters which have reached Sir Pherozeshah and Lady Mehta since yesterday morning.

On Sunday the Hall of the Instituto Luso-Indiano was crowded with representatives of both sexes of the Goan Community, who had assembled at the request of the Goan Union to present a silver album containing an address signed by over twenty thousand Goanese in British India, to Senhor Alfredo Casanova, Consul-General for Portugal, who leaves India to-day, in recognition, of the many services he has rendered to the community. His Grace the Archbishop of Damaun presided, and Dr. B. Pais, Consul for Cuba and Vice-President of the Goan Union, read the address, which referred in eulogistic terms to the multifarious services of the Consul. Several speakers followed and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and lusty cheers for the Consul the Portuguese nation, and their "ancient and powerful ally" Great Britain.

Mr. Gubbay, the Wheat Commissioner, arrives in Bombay on Friday next on which day the Member and the Secretary of the Commerce and Industry Department will arrive in Bombay from Calcutta.

MR. C. HILL AND BOMBAY MOSLEMS

FAREWELL DINNER

AN IMPORTANT SPEECH

ISLAMIC INTERESTS IN THE WAR.

BRITISH PROTECTION.

On behalf of the Bombay Presidency Branch of the Moslem League, Mr. Suleman Cassam Haji Mitha, one of the vice-presidents of the branch, entertained the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill to a farewell dinner last night at the Taj Mahal Hotel. About forty covers were laid and all the arrangements were excellently carried out by the staff under the personal supervision of the manager Mr. C. Stengler. Those present included the following:—The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy; the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy; Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail Sobhani; the Hon. Mr. E. F. Nicholson; Mr. S. M. Edwardes; Dr. Stanley Reed; Mr. B. G. Horniman; Mr. E. C. B. Ackworth; Mr. C. H. M. Fritchley; the Hon. Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmed; Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy; Mr. Cassamally Jairajbhoy Pirbhoy; Mr. Mahomedbhoy Hajibhoy Lalji; Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed; Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin; Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad; Mr. G. R. Khairaz; Mr. Amiruddin Tyebji; Mr. Mahomed Kader Shaikh and others.

THE AGA KHAN'S APPRECIATION.

After the toast of His Majesty the King-Emperor was honoured, the Hon. Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmed proposed the toast of the guest of the evening. He first read a letter from his Highness the Aga Khan, the President of the Bombay branch of the League, expressing regret at his inability to preside at the dinner and adding that his regret was all the greater because he had known the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill as a great and distinguished statesman that had ever come to the Civil Service in this country.

The Moulvie then said the Mahomedan community as represented by the Bombay Moslem League was in a peculiar position to endorse the remarks of his Highness the Aga Khan because they the night that it was a very good test of the statesmanship of an Indian administrator that he should be able to solve the problem of Mahomedan element in this country to the satisfaction not only of the Mahomedan community itself but that of all the communities.

The Moulvie then referred to the part taken by Mr. Hill in remedying some of the grievances of the Mahomedan pilgrims and the manner in which he had met the grievance of the Mahomedan community of this Presidency in the matter of recognising "Urdu" as the medium of education in Mahomedan schools. He said that he could give many other instances in which Mr. Hill had given proofs of practical wisdom, spirit of compromise, of generosity and of sympathy, qualities which he said every statesman should possess. His wide experience had peculiarly suited him to administer this Presidency and they regretted that at such a time as the present that experience would be lost to them. But they were glad that this was the second or perhaps the third occasion when a councillor of this Presidency was promoted to the Government of India.

This showed that this Presidency had always taken the lead in matters of legislation and produced sober and sound politicians. They hoped that even greater opportunities would be given to him in years to come to render important service to the Indians, to the King and to the Empire (applause). With these words he asked them to drink the health of their distinguished guest.

The toast was enthusiastically honoured.

MR. HILL'S REPLY.

The Hon. Mr. Hill, who was received cordially, on rising to respond, said: Mr. Suleman and gentlemen, I wish to thank you all for the very kind manner in which you have drunk my health and to express my great obligation to Mr. Suleman for having given me this opportunity of meeting such a representative Mahomedan gathering. For very many reasons, I have been particularly anxious to have an opportunity of meeting some of my Mahomedan friends before leaving Bombay, and I feel no pleasanter occasion could have been afforded to me than this evening and with that I am sure all you guests will agree (hear, hear). The Hon. Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed has read to you from his Highness the Aga Khan a most kind and far too flattering letter with regard to myself, which he has made the basis of his remarks, and I hope my hon. friend will kindly convey from me to his Highness my very warm appreciation of the far too cordial terms in which he refers to me. His Highness the Aga Khan has been a great friend of mine for certainly 20 years or more and it is perhaps owing to that circumstance partly that I wish to claim a particular interest in all Indian Mussalmans, and more particularly in those of the Bombay Presidency and of the Bombay city. His Highness, as President of the Moslem League in India, has done signal service not only to his community but to the Indian Empire and I am certain that, however unduly flattering his remarks may be, they carry a weight which I venture very gratefully to acknowledge and to express my appreciation that he should have found himself able,—for I know he is a man who means what he says—to have written in such generous terms as he has done of me. An additional cause of satisfaction to me this evening is that when I look round this table, I see that practically every section of the Mussalman community of Bombay is represented here to-night, and that in itself I may perhaps hope, is an augury of unanimity such as perhaps does not often take place in this city. I am quite certain that you Mussalmans of Bombay, if you will permit me to say so, will do well if you can, seeing that in this city you are in a minority, you will continue to show unanimity and act in the common interests of Islam in future as you have begun to do in the recent past but to this I will refer shortly.

THE PILGRIM QUESTION.

Another aspect of your activity, I think, is not only a matter of great importance to yourselves but also to the British Empire. I confess, Mr. Rafiuddin, this is the first time that I have even been described as in a remote degree resembling music, but, Mr. Rafiuddin, you used that metaphor in describing an interview which certain representatives of the Mahomedan community had with me and I confess I do not recollect anything musical taking place at that meeting. But it was an exceedingly interesting meeting because it afforded me an opportunity of getting an insight into all sorts of side-lights and—if I may say so—somewhat divergent views entertained by different sections of the Mahomedan community. My main object was, as Mr. Rafiuddin has implied, to see if it was not possible to get some unanimous point of view expressed by the Mahomedans in regard to a particular matter then under discussion, namely, the Pilgrim traffic. I must confess that it was extremely difficult from the point of view of the pilgrims, from the point of view of shipowners and from the point of view of many other interests. The reconciliation of all those points of view was an almost impossible task. Well, I do not think that the very modest piece of legislation, which has been introduced in the Legislative Council and which I hope will shortly be passed, represents the only results of our conference. That was only a small measure designed merely for the protection of pilgrims from exactions, which are perpetrated by certain agents in this city and it has not touched the main point, namely, the amelioration of the condition of the pilgrims proceeding to the Hedjaj and the conditions obtaining in Hedjaj when they go there. I know the Government of India and the Government of Bombay are anxious to bring about means by which that result shall be obtained and I hope that in their efforts they will have the co-operation of the Mahomedan community.

URDU IN THE SCHOOLS.

You referred, sir, also to the question of Urdu and referred to it as a Mahomedan language. That is a point on which you and I have a somewhat modest difference of opinion. It is arguable that Urdu is not a Mahomedan language, for so many languages are being used by Mahomedans all over the world. But the point which this Government took was that, after all, the question as to what language you, Mahomedans in the Bombay Presidency wish to learn your lessons was a matter ultimately for your own decision and they merely pointed out the difficulties which might be incidental to the particular language you chose. I am glad to note that it is regarded as statesmanlike that the Bombay Government came to the conclusion that the matter should be left for the community to decide. That is being done and it remains to be seen—and I look forward to ten years hence—what the results may be. It remains to be seen whether that decision proves to be a wise one or not.

LEADERS OF MAHOMEDAN OPINION.

Now, perhaps I may be allowed a few general observations on this occasion and hope that you will take them in the same spirit in which I venture to offer them, namely, in the spirit of cordiality and friendship. You, Bombay Mahomedans, I think, occupy a position of great responsibility in regard to the Mahomedan opinion in India generally. Whether it is from geographical reasons, that is to say, owing to the proximity of Bombay to the outer world or whether owing to your closer communication with Arabia or from any other cause, it seems to me that you have means of acquiring information with regard to the world's interests at large and also of developing those means in practical politics, which are not accessible to the Mahomedans of other parts of India. Therefore in a very special measure, I think, the Mahomedans of Bombay are, so to speak, responsible for setting the tone of Mahomedan opinion throughout India. I say so not in a spirit of criticism, but on the contrary in a spirit of compliment. I think you Mahomedans of Bombay have every reason to be proud of that position, especially in view of the fact that that responsibility has already been discharged in such an admirable manner (hear, hear). Well, Sir, there is the question of pilgrimage. You have a close contact with Arabians from Arabia, with Persians from Persia, with Egyptians from Egypt and you have running through Bombay a current joining you with the general trend of public opinion of the Mahomedans of Europe and throughout the Empire. Therefore, I think I may talk to you gentlemen, Mussalmans of Bombay, in a manner more comprehensive and more confidential than I would have ventured to do to any other Mahomedan community of India.

MAHOMEDANS AND THE WAR.

Now I am leading up as perhaps you will realise, to the events which monopolise our attention at the present time, namely the topic of the war, a war with regard to which again I may say you, Mahomedans of Bombay, have set an example of steadfastness and loyal support to the Empire, which, I hope, will bear fruit in a unanimous acceptance everywhere else in the Empire (hear, hear). You have for the reason I have indicated greater acquaintance with the world's politics.

you have been able to appreciate the details in a way in which other Mahomedans in India have not been able to do. You have no delusion as to the origin and meaning of the war, neither any delusion whatever as to the objects and aims of our enemy in waging that war. You know as well as I know that the war was brought about by an overweening ambition to establish the cult that might is right that there is no question of furthering any alleged superior civilisation, but that it is merely a question of establishing at the expense of somebody else a enlarged place in the sun. You know that far from there being any excuse of religion on the part of the Germans to wage this monstrous war, the whole German attitude from the commencement—from the violation of the neutrality of Belgium to the piracy which is at present taking place in the naval warfare—has been simply and solely a negation of all religious creeds (hear, hear). It is no question of religion at all. Therefore if there are any parties to this war who have a moral right to justify themselves to the future generations, it is those Powers who have stood up against this monstrous attempt to have have all power, and who have endeavoured in the course of the hostilities to preserve the civilised level of warfare. The position of us in India, Mussalmans in particular, has been rendered excessively difficult by the subsequent development. I am quite confident that every single Indian Mussalman understanding the situation will realise that if there is any one who has the interests of civilisation and of all religions, including Islam, at heart it is Great Britain and her allies (hear, hear). The position as I have said, has been rendered very difficult and I must be very cautious in saying what I have to say in regard to that position because that position has not yet materialised. But I ask all you Mussalmans here to believe that, in so far as it is in any way possible to safeguard and preserve the interests of Islam, of which Great Britain is the greatest power, those means will be adopted (hear, hear). In fact if I may express it in two words. "the interests of Great Britain and Islam are identical." (hear, hear). You have had a demonstration of this, you have had proofs of what Government of India are prepared to do for the protection of pilgrims and for the protection of Islam. You have evidence of our desire to send provisions so that they may reach the holy places and be availed of by pilgrims; and you have had demonstration of the impossibility of doing so because they have been snapped up and robbed by the Turks. I have cited one instance but the future is full of difficulties which you or I can not at present estimate. Therefore it is that I say to you that whatever may happen, you may rest assured that the Government of Great Britain, will do everything in their power to preserve your rights.

EDUCATION.

Having said so much on that subject, I will refer generally to the question of education because I want to say for a moment how much I hope that higher education here in Bombay is about to take a development which may lead with the proper support of the Mussalman community to the very best results. I regret to say that I shall no longer be associated with such development but I am quite certain that you will find the Bombay Government at all times desirous as it has been in the past to do everything it possibly can to further the development of Mahomedan education (hear, hear). I venture to hope—and of course that depends largely with yourselves—that the realisation which has come upon you of the necessity of educational development will at no distant date—thanks partly to the generosity of a gentleman who is not here—lead to the establishment of higher educational facilities, specially designed for Mahomedans and you may in the course of a very few years be in the proud position of having your own college within the reach of Bombay under the control of the Bombay University and administered in accordance with the principles which you yourselves would wish to see. That, I hope, will be the best way in which you can develop your higher education in the near future.

There is only one final remark I should like to make and that is in regard to your interest in the pilgrim traffic. You have here on my left a gentleman, who has done more than anybody else for the furtherance of interests of Indian pilgrims and also Asiatic pilgrims, who pass through Bombay, and any development that has taken place including the Bill, as developed in recent years, is entirely due to the care and trouble taken by Mr. Edwardes. (Applause).

MR. SULEMAN MITHA'S ERVICES.

Lastly, Mr. Suleman and gentlemen, I want, if I may without presumption, to thank all you Bombay Mussalmans for the loyal co-operation which you have shown to Government at a time of very great difficulty and at a time when things were very critical and when it would have been perfectly easy for anyone, animated with a desire to do so to create all sorts of trouble for Government. Instead of that all your leaders including Mr. Suleman have done all they possibly could to make the task of Government smooth and easy and in this respect just as I said the other day in respect of the Bombay Legislative Council, I venture to say that the Bombay Mussalmans have given the lead to the Mussalmans of India. That is all that I have to say. I have just to thank my host for his very kind hospitality and you gentlemen for the very kind manner in which you drank my health (applause).

FAREWELL DINNER TO THE HON. MR. CLAUDE HILL.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

The above is a flashlight photograph of the company at the dinner given to the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill by non-official Members of the Bombay Legislative Council at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Saturday. Mr. Hill is seated on the right of Mr. Setalvad who presided. Next to him are Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah and Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, while on the left is Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.

THE INDIAN ARMY AND TYPHOID STATISTICS.

In the House of Commons on March 1, Mr. Chancellor asked the Under-Secretary of State for War what was the average death-rate from typhoid per 1,000 strength in the Indian Army in the years 1895 to 1900, and in the year 1903.

Mr. Tennant: The average death-rate from typhoid per 1,000 strength among the British troops in India for the years mentioned was as follows:—1895, 5.61 per 1,000 strength; 1896, 6.31; 1897, 8.62; 1898, 10.04; 1899, 5.14; 1900, 4.77; 1903, 4.19.

Mr. Chancellor: At what date was inoculation or vaccination against typhoid fever introduced into the Indian Army?

Mr. Tennant: The earliest known inoculation against typhoid fever in the British Army in India was in 1898. This was an initial attempt which was discontinued after the South African war, and it was reintroduced in 1905.

STORMING OF VAUQUOIS.

BRILLIANT CAPTURE OF HILL FORTRESS.

A VOLUNTEER'S HEROISM.

(Later than the Mail.)

The following French official communique was issued on March 14:—

After several days' fierce fighting, the French troops have captured the plateau and half the village of Vauquois, on the eastern fringe of the Argonne Forest. We have thus made it impossible for the enemy to go on using this important position against us.

The Germans had been at Vauquois since the end of September. They captured it in the course of the vigorous attempt they made on both sides of the Meuse to surround our 3rd Army and Verdun at the same time. Vigorous counter-attacks prevented them from gaining ground to the extent of more than a few furlongs. The Vauquois spur was included in the district occupied by them.

The Valley of the Aire, which forms a ravine between the Argonne and Hoose Forests, widens out before reaching Varennes. This opening is blocked by the Vauquois hill, and is commanded by the outlying spurs of the Argonne and the long rounded hills known as Cheppy and Montfaucon. The position at Vauquois was extremely useful to our adversaries, as it covered their operations to the north of Varennes and enabled them to use the Four de Paris road for conveying supplies to their troops in the Argonne as well as to send convoys, through Cheppy, to the large forces they kept in Cheppy woods. Vauquois also provided them with an excellent observation station. The village is situated on a long spur which overlooks all the surrounding country. From this outlook the enemy was able to direct the fire of his long-range artillery against our camps in the valley, as well as against our convoys and our troops when they were moved from place to place.

The capture of Vauquois thus became a question of importance for us, but it was evident that the operation could not be accomplished without considerable difficulty. The position had been made into a regular fortress. The village, built on a spur 900 feet high, stands 400 feet above the bottom of the valley. The low-lying ground surrounding the spur is rendered very marshy by the waters of the Aire and the Buanthe. Moreover, there is a wooded height in the rear, which enabled the Germans to keep all the reinforcements they wanted at hand, to provide themselves with shelters, and even to conceal guns only a short distance away.

CELLARS AS FORTS.

The village of Vauquois, where the cellars are hollowed out of the rock, also provided the enemy with shelters against our field artillery. The Germans had dug underground galleries connecting these cellars, thus making them into a first-class defensive position. The streets had been excavated, so that the airholes of the cellars became loopholes at about the height of a man above the ground. In the course of a brilliant attack made on February 17, we had ascertained about these arrangements, and when the operation was resumed on February 28, we knew the difficulties we had to overcome. In three days we obtained a footing on the plateau and in half of the village, and we have maintained ourselves in this position, in spite of all counter-attacks.

Our previous attacks had brought our first line of trenches half-way up the slope when the order was given, on February 28, to attack the village. The operation was very carefully prepared. It began with heavy shelling from our big guns. When our troops entered Vauquois a little later, they found nothing but a mass of ruins. The rocky vaults of the cellars had collapsed under the weight of our huge shells, leaving the ground covered with craters about 13 feet deep and 25 feet in diameter.

Our soldiers entered Vauquois at a quarter to two o'clock in the afternoon. To do this they had to go over the dangerous ground already traversed by their comrades on February 17, and, on reaching the village, to carry on fierce street fighting against the Germans, who held the village in force. Every courtyard and every house, or what was left of them, had to be taken one after the other. A struggle of this kind takes time, and the enemy profited by this to prepare for a particularly violent counter-attack.

This counter-attack began at two o'clock in the afternoon. It was vigorously supported by artillery and machine-gun fire. Our soldiers took shelter among the ruins and defended themselves as best they could, but they had no time to cover their retreat by throwing up earthworks or defences that would have been of any use, and they were compelled to fall back. Their enthusiasm, however, was such that, at three o'clock, after further shelling by our heavy guns, they resumed the attack. The Germans could not resist their dash, and lost the south part of the village, which is divided by a street running through the centre.

At four o'clock the enemy counter-attacked from the east. He could not, however, debouch, his men being mown down by our artillery at short range and driven back with heavy loss. Fresh reinforcements were brought up from Cheppy, and came under the fire of our heavy artillery. Unfortunately, when night came, our troops, who had been constantly exposed to an enfilading fire from the enemy's artillery and machine-guns, and whose units had become mixed up in the course of the fighting, could not hold out against a fresh effort by the Germans, and were compelled to retreat to the positions they occupied in the morning.

On March 1, officers and soldiers alike had made up their minds to take the position. We had made four attempts to storm the height, and we had suffered considerable losses, but the moral remained intact. The attack was therefore resumed at daybreak with larger forces. The preparation was difficult, there having been moonlight on the previous night, so that our troops could not move over the ground but had to make their way through these zigzags to the trenches from which the attack was ot start. These zigzags were partly obstructed by the conveyance of material to and from the trenches. The attacking parties thus lost time in taking their places, and some loss was sustained from the German shell fire. At eleven o'clock our artillery resumed firing, to which the enemy's guns replied vigorously, shelling our trenches and the southern slopes of Vauquois.

THE FRENCH ADVANCE.

At the appointed time, two o'clock, in spite of the enemy's heavy fire, which had not slackened in the least, parts of three regiments dashed out of the trenches and again began to make their way up to the plateau. The ground, which is naturally uneven, was torn up in all directions, and it was impossible to get up the steeper slopes, but our men had made up their minds to reach the top, and they reached it. Their persistence evidently had its effect on the Germans, who, when our troops reached the outskirts of Vauquois, abandoned their trenches and retired into the village, so that all the positions outside fell into our hands. At 2-35 p.m. our troops dashed into the village in magnificent style and established themselves in it. Our artillery at the same time lengthened its range to prevent the coming of reinforcements for the enemy. In the meantime there was hand-to-hand fighting among the shattered houses.

At three, four, five and half-past five o'clock, four counterattacks were made but were repelled. We established ourselves strongly in the main street, after having inflicted heavy loss on the enemy and made 200 prisoners. During the night our men made two attempts to reach the centre of the German resistance, but the main street had been hollowed out and was commanded both by machine-guns and rifles firing from the cellar air-holes, and nothing could be done. The arrival of German reinforcements in the trenches to the west of the village was reported. They were at once shelled, without eliciting any counter-attack, and we maintained our positions.

The next two days, March 2 and 3, were utilised chiefly in reforming our units and strengthening our position. The enemy did not attack. The Germans were obviously exhausted and their moral was lowered. They held on to so much of the village as was left to them, but that was all they could do. We dragged a gun up to the plateau and used it with great effect at short range. On the night of March 3 the enemy, having been reinforced by fresh troops, resumed the offensive, beginning with a long and heavy bombardment. Towards midnight their infantry reached the plateau, but were stopped by our machine-guns and artillery, which laid practically the whole of the attacking party low. The survivors either fled or took refuge in holes.

On the afternoon of March 4, two battalions made another effort. We captured a German trench on the west side of the church, making forty prisoners, and we reached the wall of the cemetery, although small mines were bursting under our soldiers' feet and German hand grenades rained on them from all sides. We held the ground gained, but we could do no more.

On March 5 the enemy attacked, but were stopped by mortars which we had brought up to support our field gun. The enemy has since made no further attempt to drive us out of Vauquois. There we are, and there we mean to stay.

PARCELS FOR BRITISH SOLDIERS IN INDIA.

In the House of Commons on March 3, Mr. Samuel Samuel asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he could give relief to British soldiers serving in India from the duty on parcels and necessaries sent them by their relatives, in view of the fact that they are in India serving their country.

Mr. Charles Roberts: It has not been the practice hitherto to exempt from Customs Duty parcels sent to soldiers serving in India. The rate of duty is low, and it is not considered that present circumstances call for an exceptional exemption, which would, moreover, be very difficult to work.

THE STATE AND THE RAILWAYS.

THE RECENT DEBATE IN THE COUNCIL.

SIR IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA'S SPEECH.

The following is the full text of the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola's speech in the Imperial Council on his resolution re the State Management of Railways. The resolution was as follows:—

'That this Council recommends the Governor-General in Council to consider the desirability of the future policy in regard to State Railways being one of management by Government instead of by Managing Companies.'

Sir Ibrahim said:—I will open my remarks by pointing out that my resolution does not deal with the question of the nationalisation of railways as some people have imagined. It was so early as 1880 that the Government of India laid down as their future policy that they would acquire all the railways at the time when the option resting with them under the contracts with Railway Companies fell due. So that, so far as the word 'nationalisation' means the ownership of railways practically, all trunk lines in India have been acquired and are now owned by the State. My resolution deals with the far simpler question of the management of railways in other words, whether the lines owned by Government should be managed by themselves or whether they should be managed by Managing Companies. The present system of management of railways is divided into two parts. Government own 25,125 miles of trunk lines in India, out of which approximately 6,800 miles are managed by themselves. The balance of 18,325 miles are leased to Companies for the purpose of management. My resolution asks Government to lay down as their future policy that the 6,800 miles which they manage now may gradually be extended as the contracts with existing companies fall due and that ultimately, when all the contracts have fallen due, to have the entire management of the State owned railways put under one central Department of the State. The advantages that I expect to result from such a system may be summarised as follows:—

(1) The saving to the State of the share of profits now paid to the Managing Companies.

(2) The development of trade and commerce on natural lines instead of the present artificial diversion by means of block rates.

(3) The growth and development of industries especially in the interests of this country.

(4) The centralisation of control in a single State Department located in India and amenable to Indian public opinion instead of in Boards of Directors in London.

I do not propose to deal with other minor advantages, such as the utilisation of the entire rolling stock as one system, etc. I will confine my observations to these five main points which I wish to place before the Council.

SAVING TO THE STATE.

The saving to the State under item 1, namely, the share of profits now paid to Managing Companies is a very important factor in determination of this question. You are aware, Sir, that the Government of India have been during recent years providing large capital exxpenditure for the development of railways in India and for the more efficient working of the trunk lines. The annual figure has reached 12 million pounds and although the next year's provision is reduced to 8 millions, my Hon. friend Mr. Marshall Reid, representing the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, only recently stated to this Council that their ideas had advanced and they wanted 15 to 16 millions per annum. In providing these large sums of money for the more efficient working of State Railways trade has been undoubtedly helped but at the same time the share of profits going to Managing Companies, has largely increased. There may be other reasons why this is so, but the one I have mentioned is most important. In the year 1909-10 the amount paid to Managing Companies as their share of profits was 48 lakhs of rupees. In 1912-13 it went up to one crore and six lakhs and in 1913-14 it was 66 lakhs for 9 months, which if the same average is maintained would work to about 88 lakhs per annum. There will therefore be a substantial saving at the time when all the trunk lines are taken over by Government, a saving of about a crore of rupees to the State on the present basis which cannot possibly be regarded as a negligible quantity. Dealing with the question of development of trade and commerce on natural lines, instead of the present artificial diversion by means of block rates, I wish to point out that it is a curious phenomenon that, though railways belong to the State, the interests of different Managing Companies, because they share in the profits, are divergent and each tries to draw the traffic its own way. Each management tries its best within the minimum and maximum rates laid down by Government to divert trade to the ports which it serves. They want to carry the largest quantity of cargo over the longest distance over their rails, and, in order to be able to do so, all the cargo which is offered to be carried to the ports other than those they serve, block rates, which mean full maximum rates authorised by Government are levied. I should like to inquire what effect this has upon the cultivators growing their produce in a given centre who find that the best outlet for their produce, is, say, either Bombay or Calcutta.

AN ILLUSTRATION.

To illustrate my meaning I will take the instance of the East Indian Railway. My point is common to all railways and when I am taking for my illustration one particular line I do not wish it to be understood that that is the only line that is adopting the system. Each line that serves a different port avails itself of the maximum rates for the purpose of drawing as much cargo to its own port as possible. Supposing as I have said that the produce grown in a given centre has to be carried over the East Indian Railway for a short distance before it can be taken over by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to the port of Bombay which is found to be the most suitable outlet for it, it has to bear the burden of block rates for the short distance over the East Indian Railway. If India had a monopoly of the produce under consideration it may well be argued that the extra charge thus levied will be paid by the consumer, but only recently the Hon. Member for Commerce and Industry pointed out, and very rightly too, that the values of India's principal articles of export are governed by world prices, that the rates which exporters pay in the different ports are governed by what they expect to realise in the Home markets or the markets to which these goods are exported. Therefore, if excessive rates are charged for any distance during the passage to the ports, it is, I venture to submit the cultivators who have to pay them and not the consumers. Now, Sir, it appears to me that the interests of the cultivators should command greater consideration than those of Managing Companies and the merchants. After all, we merchants are the middlemen between the producer and the consumer, and, whether the charges levied for transport are high or low they cannot directly affect us. In calculating our prices between the rates we pay for purchase and the rates we sell at, we take into consideration all the charges that we have got to find. Of course it does affect merchants who have their centres of business in different ports in the matter of volume of trade, but so far as these block rates are concerned they prejudicially affect the cultivators only. As I have said it is a curious phenomenon that when the State owns all these railways, such a system should prevail to the prejudice of a class of people in whom Government profess to feel the deepest interest.

PRODUCE FORCED TO SPECIFIC PORTS.

The management of State Railways by different companies is responsible for the formation of spheres of influence of the different ports in India. I cannot understand why any produce should be forced to specific ports by different Managing Companies having a monopoly of transport over their lines and thereby create the different spheres of influence of different ports? I venture to submit that the State should encourage the export of Indian produce through its natural ports, without allowing manipulation of rates. Not only in this respect, but in sanctioning new railways in providing necessary links to existing railway lines, the same policy of port interest governs their action. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce had to press for, I think, nearly 17 years before they succeeded in obtaining sanction for the Nagda-Muttra line, and now for the last few years they have been pressing without any avail for the construction of the Muttra-Aligarh section. It is a section extending over 41 miles only and will unquestionably promote the interests of the cultivators in taking the produce to its natural port. But Government have refused to sanction this link on the ground that it would be an invasion upon the sphere of influence of the East Indian Railway. Now, Sir, I venture to ask what has that got to do with the development of trade and the natural outlet for produce? Can there be any justification for talking about the sphere of influence of particular railways when all railways belong to Government or the sphere of influence of different ports justifying artificial methods for the purpose of diverting trade?

Sir, when railways are owned by the State I think the foremost consideration must be to help to the utmost of their power the development of trade and to let the trade go to its natural outlets. In making these remarks I am not asking for any preference to be given to the port of Bombay. I am dealing with the question generally in the interests of the Indian people as a whole and especially the interests of the producers who are primarily affected by this manipulation of rates. I venture to submit that if the management of railways was vested in one and the same central authority, namely, the Government most of these abuses would be removed.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

Sir, the next question I will deal with is the growth and development of industries and the encouragement of inter-provincial trade. The Government of India must have been convinced from the number of interpellations and resolutions on trade matters which have been coming before this Council, of how keenly the growth and development of industries in India is now being felt by the people of this country. It appears to me that railways are one of the principal means by which substantial encouragement can be given to the growth of industries in the interior of the country. Only recently during the discussion which took place on the Sugar Resolution it was explained to us what methods were adopted by foreign countries to capture the trade of India. The payment of bounties and subsidies the compulsion to plant and grow particular crops and to sell them to particular manufacturing industries, the carriage by sea, and land at less than commercial rates of freight are all considered legitimate means by foreign Governments to capture our trade. Surely it is not too much to ask that the State Railways for which the country has paid enormously in the past, should be used for the purpose of helping and encouraging industries in the interior of the country. I know it is no use saying on the present occasion anything about, or asking, that these imports which compete with Indian industries should be made to pay higher rates of carriage on Indian railways, but surely, Sir, it is no way unreasonable to ask that when goods are manufactured in India and are offered for transport they should be carried at special rates even though the quantities be smaller and the distances shorter than similar goods manufactured in other countries. I have no intention at present, I have not the time, to go into the large mass of figures I have but it will suffice for my purpose to say that the general principle I am enunciating is certainly justified on the grounds of principle and policy.

PEOPLE SHOULD REAP SOME BENEFIT.

It is certainly not too much to ask that the State-owned railways should carry raw materials to industrial factories and locally manufactured goods to the consuming markets in the neighbourhood at special rates. Such a policy may affect the railway revenue but if it does it will be to a very infinitesimal extent and that only for a time. When local industries have developed they will form a source of substantial increase both in traffic and revenue. Apart from these considerations it is certainly not unreasonable to expect that the people of the country should reap some small advantage out of State-owned railways. Take the instance of oil-manufacture. Oil seeds in India are sent for carriage over long distances in large quantities and are consequently quoted at very low rates while oil manufactured in India is carried at second class rates. If you carry oil seeds at very cheap rates it is but fair in the interests of the development of industries in India that you should carry oil pressed out of these seeds at equally low rates for the encouragement of local industries. Sir, the time at my disposal is so short that I cannot deal with the entire question as well as I should like to. I will therefore say a few words on the next question, namely, to centre the control of State Railways in a single State Department located in India and amenable to Indian public opinion instead of as at present vesting it in different Boards of Directors in London. I have never been able to understand why, when the entire railways are owned by Government, when almost the whole of the capital has been provided by Government the Managing Companies share being only 7 per cent. that the practical control in regard to management should vest in Boards of Directors in London.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND THE PEOPLE.

The more I have thought over the question the more I have been convinced that there can be no justification for governing these lines from 6000 miles away from India instead of a central department in this country. Sir, I may be pardoned if again refer to one point about which I feel keenly, and that is that when the members of the Executive Council of His Excellency the Viceroy have adopted the name of "the Government of India" I want them to be in reality "the Government of India," largely independent in most matters affecting the interests of this country. One reason which was urged by the Hon. Mr. Clark in his speech on the last occasion was that he could not promise anything because the sancion of the Secretary of State would have to be obtained. Sir, when the non-official members, drawn from different parts of India, meet here to urge what the needs and requirements of their countrymen are, they are constantly met by the reply that the matter does not rest with the Government of India but with the Secretary of State and as regards the present question of railways, that the matter rests with the Managing Boards in London.

Sir, I think that the time is fast coming if it has not already arrived, when the Government of India should in reality be the Government of India, working in co-operation with the people of India in promoting the best interests of this country, and I do feel, Sir, that this is one of the directions in which substantial reform is urgently needed.

EFFECT OF THE RESOLUTION.

I will now deal with the actual effect of my resolution. My resolution asks Government to consider the desirability of laying down a policy of extending the State-managed railways from 6800 miles gradually up to the time when all the lines are brought under their management. In the terms of the contracts existing between Government and Managing Companies, the only line that comes into consideration at present is the East India Line. The contract with the East India Company falls due in 1919 and under its terms notice for determining it has got to be given in 1917. We are now in 1915, and it is high time that Government should begin to consider very seriously the problem as to whether they will not, in the case of the East India Line, give notice to terminate the contract in 1917. Sir, dealing with the East India Line alone I will in a few words point out what the position is. The East India Railway Company's share capital is, I think, 6½ millions or 10 crores of rupees. It will become payable if the contract is terminated along with the annuities which go on up to 1950. The contracts with other lines fall in from 1925 to 1950, so that if my resolution is accepted and if the policy which I advocate is laid down it will not burden Government with the management of the entire system all at once. They will, at the interval of some years, get each line and bring it under their own management. In the case of the East India Railway we have paid to them as their share of profits the sum of Rs. 25.93 lacs for the previous year and for the nine months during the last year, which is the latest date upto which figures are available, the sum of Rs. 1,788,000. That is to say, in addition to the rate of interest of 4 per cent. per annum which is payable to them on their share capital, the amount of profits taken on the basis of 25 lacs per annum gives them 2½ per cent. more.

TWO ARGUMENTS ANSWERED.

It therefore follows that on the 6½ millions of share capital which the East India Company has provided you are paying them on this basis, about 6½ per cent. per annum. Surely the Government of India can well expect to obtain the capital necessary for the purpose without having to pay such excessive rates of interest and what is of even greater importance to the interests of the people of this country, vesting practically full control in the Board of Directors in London. In conclusion I will merely draw the attention of Government to what was stated by the Hon. Member last year as the advantages of the present system. He said that the foremost advantage was that of obtaining capital through the Managing Companies. The other two advantages which he mentioned were, (1) that Government would not be able to bear the entire burden of State management all at one time. I have already dealt with that point. If the policy advocated by me is laid down, you get the management of the East India Railway in 1919, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in 1925, and so on till 1950, so that you will not have the entire system in your hands till a long time hereafter. It will be a gradual working up of the area till you reach the maximum many years hence. (2) The question of training up experts for the purpose of management was the second advantage mentioned. I think that is also explained away by the point which I have already made. You are not going to have the whole system of railways under your management at once. When you do get the whole system by 1950, you will surely have reached the stage when you will be able to provide the requisite expert machinery necessary for the purpose.

THE QUESTION OF CAPITAL.

The only other point to which I should like to refer and on which much stress is laid is the help which these Managing Companies are said to give in the provision of capital. Sir, I venture to think that a great deal too much is being made of that. If you refer to the railway reports you will find that during recent years they have been borrowing at the rate of 4 per cent. All the debentures that are issued by the Railways are guaranteed by Government. Surely Government need not employ middlemen, as these Managing Companies obviously are, for the purpose of borrowing money at such a high rate of interest and accept in the bargain company management of our railways. Sir, I venture to submit that if the suggestions which I put forward last year were accepted, namely that if Government were to borrow at the rate of 4 per cent. which is the rate at which these Managing Companies are at present borrowing they would secure what capital is necessary for their purposes. When Government are paying much higher rates under the present system, both in the rate of interest on debentures plus the share of profits surely there will even under that head be some saving to Government and the necessary funds will be available.

I am of course not dealing with the special circumstances of the War but when during ordinary times the Port Trusts, the Municipalities and Improvement Trusts, of Calcutta, Rangoon, Madras, Bombay and Karachi, are able to borrow every year large sums of money at 4 per cent., in India it is not unreasonable to expect that Government on their own guarantee and with the security of Railways will be able to borrow both in India and in England, large sums of money at the same rate of 4 per cent. There is no meaning in not agreeing to pay 4 per cent. direct and then paying not only 4 per cent. through the Managing Companies but also something more in the shape of profits and accepting the control of Managing Companies in addition.

It appears to me Sir, that the interests of India demand that the centre of control of the management of entire system of railways should rest with the Government of India and that they should be worked in the best interests of the people of India.

SIR IBRAHIM'S REPLY.

In replying on the debate Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola said:—Sir, I am indebted to the Hon. Member for accepting my resolution and I trust that when the qeustion is considered and before a final decision is reached all sets of commercial opinion in India will be consulted by Government, I understand that that is the intention. I would have, under the circumstances, not troubled the Council with any reply at all, but I hope I will be permitted to say a few words in regard to the criticism that has been offered by some of the non-official members. I will frankly confess that I never expected the support of the representatives of the Chambers of Commerce for the very lucid reason which the Hon. Mr. Marshall Reid gave. He said it will take time, but we will have our way in the matter of the Muttra-Alligarh Section as we have always had our way with Government. Sir, we cannot expect support from contented and self-satisfied people. I have brought forward this resolution in the interests of the Indian taxpayers and I think the general concensus of non-official opinion in this Council must have convinced Government that they regard it as a matter of great importance that the management of Railways should vest in the State. Sir, I have only one more word to say in conclusion and that is with reference to the point that the railways are worked on a commercial basis. No one disputes the fact that the railways should be worked on a commercial basis. What we object to is that they should be worked purely on a commercial basis irrespective of every other consideration. All we ask is that in working on a commercial basis, care should be had to the economic and industrial interest of this country. In the consideration of all these questions I want that Government should bear prominently in mind not only that question of making revenue out of a monopoly which they hold but that in getting such revenue they should bestow careful consideration to the question of encouraging industries in India and promoting the economic interests of the people of India even at the sacrifice of some portion of such revenue. I need not add that so long as I am a member of this Council I shall continue to press vigorously to the notice of Government that India wants satisfactory measures to be adopted for the promotion of the economic interests of this country.

The resolution was put and adopted.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA INSPECTS MOTOR AMBULANCES.

Photo by Central News.

Queen Alexandra inspected a unit of ten motor ambulances provided by the City of London Russian Cavalry Presentation Fund at Marlborough House. The Photo shows (left to right):—Queen Alexandra, Princess Victoria Princess Royal and her daughter Princess Maud.

PRUSSIAN SOCIALISTS AND "BLACK REACTION."

DR. LIEBKNECHT'S SPEECH.

The following are some of the most striking passages in the noted Socialist leader's speech recently delivered in the Prussian Parliament:—

I protest most strongly against the way in which Prussian workers are treated in comparison with the citizens of other beligerent lands. The declaration just made concerning the suffrage proposals shows only the complete failure of the middle-class parties. Those also who now fight in the trenches, and the cripples in the hospitals, desire to obtain influence on legislation.

The 27th February is an historic day in the history of Prussia. The Minister would make no promises, of however general a nature. To-day the position is clearer. An endeavour is made to befog the minds of the people by talking of unity of spirit of the nation and by other nine-sounding phrases.

The naked truth is that in Prussia everything has remained as before. After the great victory there was in the press an apotheosis of militarism, of the monarchy, and of the three-class suffrage, and that not only in the Conservative but also in the so-called Liberal press. It will very likely go so far that the victory will be represented as being due to the Prussian three-class suffrage. Amongst the people enthusiasm is evoked by the cry of fighting against Tsarism for the liberation of Europe. Yet with the exception of the Socialists all ranks incessantly pursue without scruple their class interests.

THE SOLDIERS IN THE TRENCHES.

The mass of the people will wait till after the war, but meantime in Prussia the blackest reaction celebrates its highest triumph under the name of "God's peace." The people are more lacking in rights than ever. This war is showing in a bloody way how damaging the great capitalistic social order is to the general interest.

Should we hang back with our demands? Herr von Zetlitz, will hear nothing of a democratic suffrage reform, has spoken a redeeming word. This will be like an alarm call. We see in the rule of the bureaucracy, in the personal *regime*, one of the immediate causes of this war. Our friends in Britain and France, to whom we to-day stand as near as ever (so far as they follow a Socialistic policy), desire likewise a democratic policy.

Our soldiers in the trenches will clench their fists as they read the report of the sitting. Most of them will be in an ugly case after the war. In continual struggle alone lies the chance of improvement. Let us hope that speedily we shall be able to act internationally. Away with the hypocrisy of the "God's peace"!

The death took place at the General Hospital Rangoon on Saturday at the age of 62 from apoplectic seizure, of Captain W. H. Allen. The deceased had retired about six years ago from the post of Deputy Conservator of the Port of Rangoon and had been since Secretary of the Mayo Marine Institute.

ANTI-WAR FORCES IN ITALY

SOCIALISTS, CATHOLICS AND CAPITALISTS.

M. Jules Destrée, the eminent Belgian Parliamentarian and Socialist leader writing from Milan on March 5 says:—

The opponents of intervention on the part of Italy were drawn mainly from the upper middle class, the Catholics and the Socialists. This makes a triple alliance of a rather unexpected nature in favour of neutrality.

There is nothing extraordinary in this attitude on the part of the commercial people and Catholics, but it is a little disconcerting at first sight to find the Socialists allied on this occasion with their habitual enemies. Some explanation is necessary to make clear the nature of this apparently paradoxical situation.

In the first place, it is essential that all who call themselves Socialists should be in favour of neutrality. The Socialists called "Reformists," who include some of the most brilliant orators in Parliament, have certainly nearly all pronounced themselves openly in favour of war. They abide by the resolution of the London Socialists Conference, which recognised that the cause of the Allies was the cause of democracy and the liberty of peoples.

When orators like Bissolati use the full power of their eloquence in defence of this principle one can imagine the influence they exert, and the echo which they find in the warm and impressionable Italian heart.

But these Reformists, however great their talents and their individual strength, are only a minority of the party. Properly speaking they do not even form an integral part of the party, and the organised body—who are called "official Socialists"—do not recognise them as comrades.

INVETERATE PACIFISTS.

The "official Socialists" are firm neutralists, and too often, alas! they resort to violence and intimidation to make their views prevail. Certain sections have even gone the length of threatening the Government with a national strike on the outbreak of war. Others have declared that they are quite indifferent whether they are Italians, Germans, or Chinese.

The innumerable and active agents employed here by Germany naturally exploit this attitude, and do so with ability. People tell stories of money secretly distributed, but I refuse to believe this. The attitude of the official Socialists is quite explicable on other grounds, without its being necessary to accuse them of corruption.

We cannot forget that the Socialist party all over the world has always protested energetically against war. A great effort has been made by it to assure international peace. A whole propaganda by books, articles and speeches has been ceaselessly directed against the horrors of war, and the crushing burden of military expenditure on the working classes.

The Italian Socialists, especially, spoke out courageously against the war in Tripoli, and Italian opinion, which was momentarily carried away by a fever of Imperialism, now half acknowledges that they were in the right.

To-day the Socialists repeat their former arguments, without seeing that the circumstances have changed. They are chained to their old formulas. They are on principle anti-militarist and pacifist, and they intend to remain so, even now. War appears to them an affair of the middle-class, towards whose quarrels, arising from economic rivalries, the masses should remain indifferent.

Among them one finds the conceptions that Herve popularised among the working class, but all of them have not, like Herve the intellectual subtleness necessary to show them now that they were wrong before, but that there are new facts, and there must be new ideas to meet them.

POPULAR IGNORANCE.

The great mass of the people reads little. It has not sufficient culture to form a true appreciation of the real importance of the European conflict. It has no clear ideas of Geography which would enable it to judge the issues for itself. The people are quite ignorant of forign politics. They persist in certain acquired ideas. Their impression of Russian Tsarism, for instance, prevents them from manifesting the sympathy for the Allies which they might be tempted to have.

The leaders, no doubt, could instruct the people if they liked, for there are among them some very clear thinkers, but they dare not do it, thus confirming once more the old saying, "I am their leader, therefore, I follow them."

All are not so timorous, however. Italy is still agitated by the sudden outburst of Bessito Mussolini, whose talents as orator and writer had made him editor of the "Avanti." Three months ago he resigned his editorship, feeling that he could no longer support a neutralist policy.

As he thought war necessary for Italy, he founded a new Socialist paper, "Il. Popolo d'Italia," which he has since controlled with undeniable spirit. The success of the new daily paper showed that Mussolini was not alone, but the quarrel between Neutralist and Interventionist developed with extraordinary bitterness.

Mussolini, the bold rebel, was solemnly expelled from the party; he was accused of having been bought by the capitalists; a committee was appointed to examine the finances of the new journal, and has just reported that nothing could be more correct. Mussolini has therefore only gained from the affair.

He has had imitators. A new weekly paper has been just created at Milan devoted to Socialist propaganda in favour of war. It is called the "Red Flag."

Briefly, the official attitude of the Socialist party is absolute neutrality. The propagation of this opinion is often noisy and violent. Unanimity is never reached, and one may predict that the instant the Government decides on action the Socialists themselves will rally to the national call.

BOMBARDMENT OF DARDANELLES.

FULL STORY OF TERRIFIC STRUGGLE.

TERRIFIC EFFECT OF BRITISH SHELLS.

(Later than the Mail.)

The following is the first descriptive account telegraphed of the experiences of a battleship in the bombardment of the Dardanelles which commenced on Mar. 11 by Mr. G. Ward Price, special correspondent of the "Daily Mail," from the Aegean. It is a spirited description of the terrific struggle between the ships and the forts and is of historic interest.

With a shell hole through her funnel and the muzzles of her fourteen 7.5 in. guns that projected from their casemates along her broadside stained and blackened with much firing, the Triumph came steaming out of the distance and, making a signal to a big collier that followed her, set herself to coal.

It was a breather for the ship that has had more fighting than any other in the British Fleet, that has fired more heavy shells than any ship in the whole history of the Navy, if you can call it a breather to take in 108 tons of coal in the first forty minutes.

"'er anchoring, the crew, looking like sooty Marathon runners, engaged in an endless wheelbarrow race as they rattled their trucks to the ship's side over the gritty decks. The Triumph has been seventeen times in action in this war. She has been hit fourteen times and she has fired 2,000 rounds.

In one day's engagement she has used as many shells as would serve her for peace practice purposes for five years. What the Triumph now knows about bombarding forts and being shelled by them in return would fill a three-volume novel. "And you don't get any more used to it with habit," they told me.

The Triumph came from Tsing-tao to the Levant, and there she has had a hand in everything that has been going. The last and most interesting of her adventures I cannot unfortunately relate, but there, as everywhere, this cheerful, high-spirited ship's company seems to have shown itself, as usual, rather more than equal to an emergency.

I wish a few million British taxpayers could have shared with me the couple of hours I spent in the Triumph. They would appreciate what a splendid reality lies behind the big Navy Estimates at which they have sometimes grumbled. And over and above what money can buy are the unpurchasable characteristics of courage and efficiency of which the Triumph is an example and which is reproduced wherever the White Ensign flies.

It was on February 17 that the Triumph assisted at the opening of the operations against the Dardanelles. The destroyers made dashes to within a thousand yards of the batteries at the entrance to the Straits, but the Turks did not fire on them. Then the Albion bombarded Fort 1, on a point in the Gallipoli Peninsula, and destroyed a battery between Cape Hellas and Point Texel, which the bluejackets, by the way, immediately rechristened "Tickel Point," while they soon became familiar with the forts under such names as "Sandy Boy" and "Old Jim."

The Triumph opened a slow, deliberate, indirect fire with her 10in. guns at 7,700 yards. The Queen Elizabeth was lying farther out sending 15in. shells. The enemy did not reply, and the Ark Royal, the waterplane parent ship, reported that Battery 50 was undiscoverable. Trenches and barbed wire to oppose a landing were seen, however, also troops at the top of the cliffs.

At 2.30 the Triumph reconnoitred the shore to the north of Cape Hellas. At 3.15 she opened fire with her 7.5in. guns on the trenches and field works, doing much damage.

"You cannot imagine," said a chaplain who looked far from clerical in his coaling rig, "a sight more majestic than we saw as we went back in the evening to rejoin the Fleet. The French ships were firing furiously against the Asiatic forts and the Vengeance and the Cornwallis were steaming up and down firing salvoes at Fort 3, which was a tough nut to crack. Imagine a glorious sunset flaming across the sky behind the ships and the constant blaze of the salvoes shooting out over the smooth water. The high barren hills and the absence of everything to distract the eye from the great ships and their thundering guns made the bombardment a scene of grim, unforgettable impressiveness."

BAD WEATHER DELAY.

Bad weather, which lasted from Friday, February 19, until Thursday, February 25, obliged the Fleet to confine its activities to patrolling. Then with Thursday came the Triumph's big day. They found Battery 50 at last and pounded it to pieces. The gunnery lieutenant, whom the Triumph's crew privately claim to be one of the most accomplished masters of his craft in the Navy, said he had never remarked so vividly before the terrific force of modern heavy projectiles. There were three runs into the straits made on this day. The Vengeance and the Cornwallis went first, the French warships Gaulois and Bouvet second, and then came the turn of the Albion and the Triumph. They steamed to within 3,000 yards (less than two miles) and stuck there under a tornado of shells for three-quarters of an hour, picking out one gun after another of Battery 50.

The general opinion seems to be that the guns must have been served by German gunners. They were well laid, but the shots spread, some short, some over. Whoever manned the Turkish batteries "had guns"—to repeat the vigorous phrase the Triumph's crew use about their enemy. Gun after gun turned a somersault under a direct hit, and bricks and earth and heaps of old stone cannon-balls, which had been lying in the forts for a hundred years, went rocketting into the air.

That night the Turks set fire to the ruins of the forts and barracks. Bad weather started again and brought a standeasy. On Friday, the 26th, the only Turkish defences left at the entrance were a few howitzers and field-guns. Then the French and English mine-sweepers passed into the Straits. The Triumph also destroyed an observation post for mines.

March 1 found all the defences of the Dardanelles up to, but not including, the Narrows reduced. With the Albion and Triumph ordered to make a run against Fort Dardanus, on the Asiatic side, the ships were soon under a heavy fire and were deluged with spray from the shots falling all round. Two Turkish shells fell on the Triumph's quarterdeck and one bruised the armour-belt.

SHELL IN CAPTAIN'S CABIN.

Of two that pierced her one burst in the captain's cabin and destroyed the furniture and one fell near the gun-room.

In the evening a party was landed and blew up and dismounted the guns that were left in the batteries. Packed with gun-cotton or some other explosive, they were hurled so far across the sea that the Triumph had to move off. "Flaming chunks of gun gowing up like fireworks" is how a gunnery lieutenant describes it. And since then the Triumph has seen more brisk moments which make a stirring yarn that must be held back for good reasons. Amid it all they have found time to have a concert on the lower deck, however, at which "The Shades of Nelson," in two acts, was the farce performed with immense success.

The splash on the water of shells falling short—that is a detail of their many engagements that has most impressed itself on the minds of those in the casemates and turrets and engine-rooms in these days of blind naval war when men load and lay and fire as the telephone tells them. Those below are constantly asking the fire-control people in the foretop by telephone what they see. They call them the "Press Bureau," and scraps of description and jokes are constantly flashing over the wires about the ship, even in action, when there are no orders to be given or obeyed.

The crew always give a delighted cheer when they go under fire. Only once have they shown indignation. That was when the enemy one day interfered with their dinner. That great grey ship is more than a piece of war machinery; she stands for all that is of the very finest in spirit that has built the Empire and is now fighting to guard it.

PRESE NTATION OF A GERMAN FLAG.

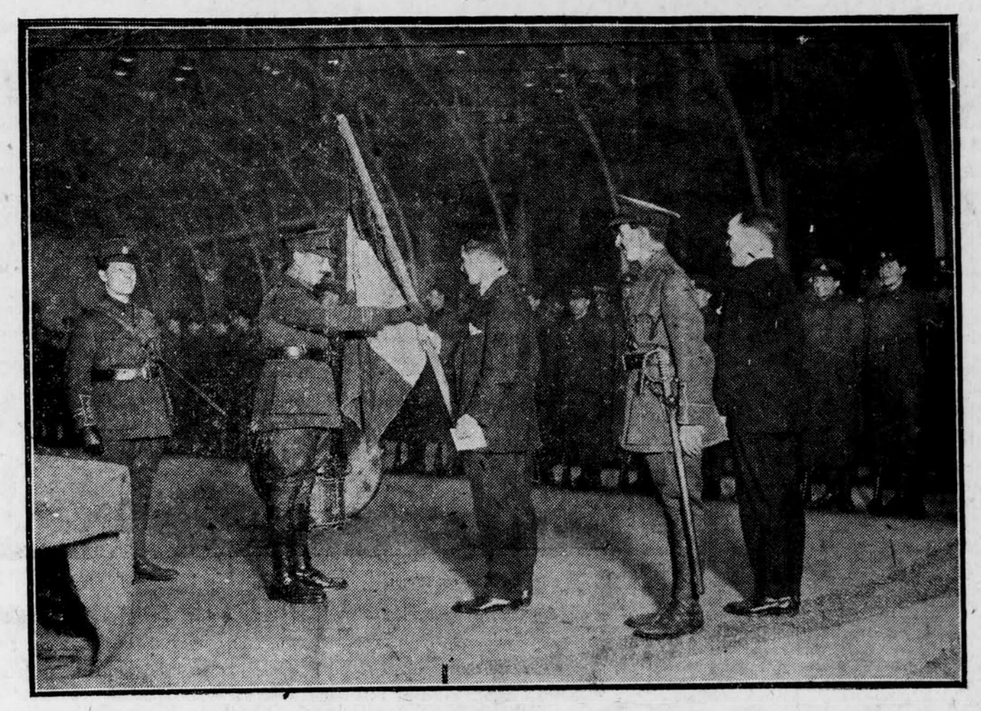

Photo by Topical Press.

THE FLAG WAS CAPTURED BY CORPORAL JENKINS, 1st BRIGADE OF THE LONDON RIFLES ON FEBRUARY 26th OUT OF THE GERMAN TRENCHES AND UNDER GREAT PERSONAL RISK HE SUCCEEDED IN BRINGING IT SAFELY BACK TO THE BRITISH LINES.

A SCENE IN TRENCHES IN THE FRENCH FIRST LINE.

Photo by Central News

Some of the men are seen reading and smoking while others are firing or observing the enemy by means of a periscope.

THE TRUTH ABOUT RUSSIA

A STRIKING PAMPHLET.

Mr. J. W. Mackail's pamphlet on "Russia's Gift to the World" is one of the most effective attempts that have been made to improve the acquaintance of Englishmen with their Eastern Ally, says the "Pall Mall Gazette." Published at twopence by Messrs. Hedder and Stoughton, it presents a striking appreciation of the character of the Russian people, together with a survey of the remarkable and varied contributions which they have made to the sum of modern culture.

It is quite commonly assumed, as the author observes, that the Russians are an Asiatic people. Quite the contrary is true. The Slavs were, like ourselves, pure Saxons; they are racial cousins of the Latins, the Celts and the Germans, and have exactly the same claim as these nations to be counted European. Their speech is conducted in one of the richest and noblest of human languages. Thanks to the productions of fantastic fiction, Russia has been conceived as "a clog, if not a menace, to the general movement of progress." The refutation of this may be found in even the most casual examination of what Russia has achieved in literature, music, art, science, and philosophy.

Russia is really one of the younger nations. "Like a child, she is overflowing with understanding and sympathy, but she is not what grown-up people call practical." According to universal testimony the Russian nature is humane and kindly beyond that of most western nations. Like England, Russia is in the throes of a social and industrial revolution, but they were at diffenent stages of the experience, and for the deep ferment and discontent which have pervaded Russia we must seek the analogy of what England was like in the days of the machinery riots and the Chartist movement. The Russian temperament is at bottom peace-loving as well as patriotic. If it has not yet wrought and won liberty in the British political sense it holds a nearer place to the ideals of equality and fraternity than can be said of ourselves.

HOW LONG WILL THE WAR LAST?

A JAPANESE GENERAL'S PROPHECY.

General Oba, who, from the commencement of the war, has represented the Japanese Army on the staff of the Russian Commander-in-Chief, has very optimistic views as to the issue of the campaign. In an interview with a member of the staff of the "Bourse Gazette," quoted by the "Telegraph," he said it was his firm conviction that the efforts of the Germans had already passed the point of culmination. That he conceived to be the operations of von Hindenburg, in December, on the Wartha. From that time the German star had been on the wane. It could already be falt that the Germans were wasting away.

When the moment for an advance came the Germans would not have sufficient reserves of strength to arrest it. In his opinion a shortage of men would soon be noticeable among them.

Asked how long, in his opinion, the war would last, General Oba said that, of course he could not answer the question definitely, but he believed that peace could hardly be delayed more than six months. The spring operations, both from Russia's side and from that of her Allies, would, as he had heard, have a decisive character.

But by that time the Germans would be still further exhausted, and he did not expect that they would be able to offer a very serious resistance. He expected decisive military operations in the spring, or at the latest in the summer.

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GERMAN SUBSIDY EFFORTS IN FOREIGN PRESS.

THE CAMPAIGN IN CH NA.

The following is an extract from a letter received by the "Manchester Guardian," dated the 3rd February, from a well-known British resident in Shanghai:—

"In reply to your inquiry for information about what our German enemies are doing to damage us in China, I will as briefly as I can give you a few instances of what is going on.

I understand, on most reliable authority, that as recently as the 27th January a meeting of Germans was held at the German Consulate under the chairmanship of the manager of the Deutsche Asiatische Bank here, whereat it was decided to use all efforts to damage the name of the British in China. This meeting was held after the new German Minister had addressed his nationals. . . . . This Minister (Admiral von Heintze) is reported to be a personal friend of the Kaiser. He arrived here as supercargo on a lumber steamer. He is a very able person from all accounts and he is apparently well known to the British Intelligence Service.

The Germans have subsidised most of the native papers, not only here but in Pekin, and besides are publishing two newspapers which are printed in English here. They also issue "Expresses" in German announcing great victories everywhere. The official Chinese round about us are many of them pro-German, partly because the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Admiral in Charge of Defences were educated in Germany and also because they are afraid of the Japanese. There is no open hostility to the British, but the Chinese certainly do not like our alliance with Japan; they mistrust that country, and of course the German-subsidised press is inspired with all sorts of anti-Japanese articles, particularly as regards Japanese designs in Shantung.

Our Government does not subsidise the press, so we have until lately had only one-sided intelligence distributed among the Chinese, but there is no doubt that in their inmost minds the business Chinamen appreciate the fact that we are trading and the Germans are not. To offset the German press compaign various bodies are now at work compiling publications in Chinese. For instance, Mr. —— has translated a synopsis of the British White book. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce circular, "Why is Great Britain at War" has been translated and sent to (as far as is known) every official and ex-official in China. The China Association have circulated to English reading Chinese, both official and unofficial, through the various Consulates in China, various pamphlets. Further, Mr. Lloyd George's speech at the Queen's Hall is being translated into Chinese.

I may add that at a recent municipal election the German candidate for the Council was not elected, though he had previously served for four years on this body, but against this the Japanese candidate was also not elected, although he polled something like 400 votes more than the German. This was the first time in the history of the settlements that a Japanese has stood for election on the Council, and is a very distinct sign of the times.."

THE KAISER AND ILL-TREATMENT OF OUR SOLDIERS.

PERSONAL LIABILITY.

In a leading article the "Morning Post" complains of inhuman treatment of British prisoners in Germany, and urges that the Government's answer should be to hold the Kaiser and his Government directly responsible.

The "Morning Post" has not published the information in its possession, but affirms that the details,—from an authentic source,—are "so revolting in their brutality that it feel it a duty to say something on the subject." The article says:—

We do not suggest reprisals; on the contrary, we thing that the German prisoners in this country should be treated not luxuriously but humanely—and they are, as a matter of fact, treated in every case well. Reprisals in such a case would be wicked and impossible to a civilised nation. The Germans may have the satisfaction of knowing that, however they may treat our prisoners, their prisoners will always have good food, decent quarters, and humane gaolers. But the Imperial Government might interfere on behalf of our prisoners by declaring publicly that the German Government and the German Emperor himself will be held directly and personally responsible if such outrages are continued. Such responsibility would be just because the German Government inflames the hatred, which results in these cruelties and controls the officials who mete out such treatment to our men.. If the German Emperor is made clearly to understand that at the day of reckoning the ill-treatment of prisoners will be a count in the indictment, he may perhaps be induced to use his veto to mitigate, if not to stop, the inhumanities of which we complain.

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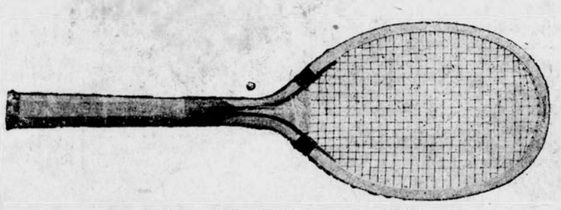

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Mr. H. R. Rao, Florance House, Ice House Road, Triplicane, Madras, S. India.

KAISER'S CASTLE IN ALSACE.

WITHIN SIGHT OF THE FRENCH TROOPS.

(Later than the Mail.)

Before many weeks pass French troops hope to set foot upon a special domain of the Kaiser himself, says the "Daily Mail." It is quite possible that they may make merry round the table of the War Lord, sleep in his bed, and enjoy from his own room the magnificent panorama of Alsace which unfolds to the gaze of a visitor to the Hoh-Konigsburg.

Already the "diables bleus" (chasseurs Alpins), as they glide on their skis over the snowy slopes of the Vosges mountains, can see in the distance the turreted walls and massive towers of this hunting-box of the Kaiser, gloriously perched on the German side of the mountain range which divides France from Alsace.

The satisfaction of taking the Kaiser's sky castle in the Vosges will be all the greater because it stands upon the site of a castle formerly the royal residence of the Kings of France and later the home of the Bishops of Lorraine. Sacked and burned by the soldiers of Gustavus Adolphus, this ancient pile then passed into the hands of noble French families and fell to ruins. Since his accession the Kaiser has taken the ruin, "restored" it in colossal German style, and used it as a residence during his visits to Alsace.

Ten years ago, after his voyage to Tangier, the Kaiser is said to have stopped at Hoh-Konigsburg. In attendance upon him was Zorn von Bulach, the Secretary of State for Alsace-Lorraine. Together they sat upon a bench in the roof garden which surmounts the structure, and looked through an embrasure in the battlemented wall towards the pass which leads through the Vosges by way of Saint-Die into France!

THE KAISER'S THREAT.

The Kaiser was in a petulant and savage mood. His visit to the Mediterranean had again reminded him of Great Britain's sea-power and overwhelming preponderance overseas. Pointing a menacing finger at the gap in the mountain barrier, he said:

"We are going through there. I have had enough of them. I cannot restrain myself. Those English wish to encircle me; they want to isolate me. Well, I don't care a snap for them. They may destroy my ships, but into France I am going, and at Paris I will settle the question."

Old Frenchmen who have lived under the heel of the Germans in Alsace for forty-four years believe firmly that the French flag will again fly over the turrets of the old French castle. They speak of the ill omen which attended the hoisting of the German flag, a monstrous black and white standard which was flown upon the completion of the "restoration" and immediately torn from its mighty flagstaff by a great west wind from France and cast-over the battlements.

GERMANY'S HOPES.

NEW CONCEPTION OF THE MEANING OF VICTORY.

The "Daily News" quotes from "Das Grossere Deutschland" an article by the well-known German Imperialist Dr. Paul Rohrbach, who is concerned to guide his countrymen into a new conception of what victory means. Referring to the case of Frederick the Great, who remained victor in the Seven Years' War in spite of his having won no territory, Herr Rohrbach declares:

We, too, shall have the right to consider ourselves as having won the war if at the end of the struggle our allied enemies see themselves constrained to desist from their intention to break down our armed force and to withdraw to the position as it existed before the war. It will then be possible to say of them: They set themselves to accomplish a certain task, and they could not carry it out. Practically speaking, this would mean that their resources had become exhausted more rapidly and more completely than our own, and that we, though perhaps unable, on account of our losses, to carry through the war, at one stroke, to a successful issue, should enter upon the new period with a larger stock of preserved resources, and therefore with better prospects for the future.

Not only does Herr Rohrbach thus reveal the thoughts of the German "ruling spheres," with regard to the war in general, but he says that n permanent peace is possible between Germany and Russia on account of the latter's rapidly growing population, which drives her to ever new conquests on the West as well as on the East:

Only those who clearly realise this fact will understand the object which we are obliged to set ourselves as regards Russia —if not in this war, then in the next, and if not in the next, then in the war after the next.

Evidently Herr Rohrbach and those from whom he derives his inspiration no longer believe in a victory over Russia, but are obliged to defer it till the "next campaign," or the one "after next."

WHAT GERMAN SOLDIERS READ.

What are the books most in demand by German soldiers at the front? A German paper, we gather from the "Book Monthly," has taken the trouble to discover, and the little list which it publishes is entirely interesting. It begins with service manuals and guides to foreign tongues, and then gives three other books. One is the New Testament, the second Goethe's "Faust," the third Nietzsche's "Thus Spake Zarathustra." The New Testament has been favourite reading with soldiers since. Goethe and Nietzsche, however, a contemporary thinks, make a remarkable combination even for the German [illegible]

INDIAN CIVILIAN PROBATIONERS AND WAR.

PLEA FOR A BANKING SYSTEM.

In the House of Commons on March 1, Mr. Rupert Gwynne asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether most of the men who would in the ordinary course have been preparing for the Home and Indian Civil Service examinations were now engaged on military duty and would therefore be unable to compete in 1915, and probably in 1916; and if, under these circumstances he would consider the advisability of approaching the proper authority with a view of preparing a scheme of selection, in consultation with the university authorities and others having special knowledge, whereby men who had intended to enter the Civil Service, and who still wish to do so, should not be prejudiced by reason of their present employment on military duty and consequent inability to prepare for competitive examinations.

Mr. Charles Roberts: The question, so far as it concerns the Home Civil Service, should be addressed to the representatives of the Treasury. As regards the Indian Civil Service, the hon. member's suggestion to substitute selection for the open competitive examination would require the amendment of the Govefnment of India Act of 1858. The Secretary of State is not prepared to propose this in present circumstances. He has, however, granted concessions as to age to candidates undertaking service with the Forces which he believes meet the case as it now presents itself The concessions have been made with the advice and assistance of the Civil Service Commissioners.

Mr. Gwynne: Does the hon. gentleman realise that a concession merely on the point of age will still prejudice those candidates who are now serving their country by reason of the fact that they will not be able join the Civil Service until they are two years older than other candidates who have not served with the Colours?

Mr. Roberts: I will submit that representation to the Secretary of State.

TURKS USE DUM-DUM BULLETS.

SUEZ BATTLEFIELD EVIDENCE.

The special correspondent in Egypt of the "Daily Chronicle, Mr. George Renwick, writes that the battlefield on the east bank of the Suez Canal has yielded evidence of the use of dum-dum bullets by the Turks.

A quantity of amumnition, nearly all for rifle or revolver, fell into the hands of the British. These cartridges are all dum-dum. The revolver cartridges have a flat leaden nose—a prticularly inhuman bullet to use in warfare. The rifle cartridges have a leaden nose and four slits in the body of the bullet, making it akin to the Tweedie porting cartridge.

On the bas of both kinds of cartridge are the letters, D. W. M., indicating that they were manufactured by the Deutsche Waffen und Munition Fabriken, the large German concern which manufactures the Mauser rifle and ammunition. This is not to say, of course, that that concern is responsible for the use of those cartridges in battle. The packets that contained them are, in the case of the rifle ammunition, marked "Fertig Metall Patronen," or "ready metal cartridges," together with the name Calcutta and the description "Ausfuhrgut," or goods for export. The cartridges were, doubtless, originally made, therefore, for the use of sportsmen in India, and it is at present, of course, a mystery how those deadly cartridges came into the hands of Turkish soldiers. Turkish and German officers must be held responsible—the Turkish and German officers who took part in the crazy expedition towards the Canal, and must have been aware what ammunition was served out to the troops under them.

INDIA'S MISSING LINK.

Sir Daniel Hamilton speaking at a meeting of the East Indian Association, at Caxton Hall. Westminster, in mail week, on "India after the War, from the Economic Standpoint." pointed out that many of the problems which had baffled Government from the beginning were being solved by the spirit of unity working among the people and without any expense to Government excepting the salaries of the co-operative staff. The Empire could best show its loyalty to India by helping her on the financial field. The help she wanted would cost nothing. India would pay her own way. All she asked for was a banking system for the people, and an increased co-operative staff men who would work with a single eye for the advancement of their country. If they allotted 100 villages to each of these young men, 7,000 would ultimately be wanted. An increase of 1,000 yearly would take seven years to complete the staff; therefore, the sooner the increase began the better for India. India wanted a bank with the King-Emperor as head, and after the experience of the last two years, she would trust no other with her money. It could be worked by the machinery of the existing Presidency banks, linking up the people with these by means of the co-operative units which were now coming into being. Credit was India's missing link, and until the link was fitted India would remain low in the scale of civilisation. In recognition of her loyalty and of the blood she had shed for the Empire, India ought to be given the royal boon of financial and economic freedom, and she would move more quickly than she had done towards that goal for which she was destined in the centre of the British Empire.

ATLANTIC LINER ON FIRE.

SAFETY OF PASSENGERS.

Early on the morning of Saturday March 6, a fire broke out, says the "Times" on board the French mail steamer La Touraine, which was on her way from New York to Havre with 74 passengers and a cargo including nearly 5,000 case of cartridges. A wireless call for help was sent out from the ship, which was then in the North Atlantic some 900 miles from her destination, and in response a number of other vessels, including the big Holland-Amerika liner Rotterdam, of over 24,000 tons, went to her aid, and the latest news is that, with the Rotterdam in attendance, ready to take off the passengers if necessary, the vessel was proceeding to Havree under her own steam.

La Touraine, which is a steamer of 8,243 tons, built at St. Nazaire in 1890, belongs to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, and has a speed of 19 knots. She left New York on February 28, bound for Havre, where she was due to arrive on the 5. The first news of the fire reached this country through a wireless message received at the Valentia station on Saturday morning. According to this La Touraine was reported in distress at 6.55 a.m. owing to fire on board, her position being 48.06N., 20.14W. In addition to the Rotterdam the White Star liner Cerabic, the Johnston liner Swanmore, and the Liverpool steamer Cornishman went to her assistance. During the day news reached shipping circles in New New York that the passengers, of whom 38 are first-class and 46 steerage, were safe, and our Paris Correspondent forwarded the following wireless message received by the owners from Captain Caussin, who is in charge:

Fire having broken out in hold Touraine signalled for help and is heading for her destination, escorted by Rotterdam. Hope we shall master fire. No immediate danger. Weather fine; hazy.

According to an Exchange Company's telegram from Paris the captain of La Touraine has sent the following wireless message to the Compagnie Generale Transtlantique, "Returning Havre under own steam, escorted by Rotterdam."

The mishap to La Touraine recalls the heroic conduct of her captain and crew on the occasion of the loss of the Volturno, which caught fire in mid-Atlantic in October, 1913. In all she took off 42 persons including eight children.

The New York Correspondent of "The Times" telegraphed that the crew of La Touraine numbers 200. Her passengers included five American doctors and ten American nurses, bound for the French battlefields. The rest of the passengers were mostly Americans on business errands. Most of the first cabin passengers were residents in Montreal.

MAKING "PATRIOTS."

GERMAN REIGN OF TERROR IN ALSACE-LORRAINE.

(Later than the Mail.)

In Alsace-Lorraine, within twenty miles of the firing line, German soldiers and police are creating a veritable reign of terror, says the "Daily Mail." At least 50,0000 of the inhabitants suspected of French sympathies have been forcibly dragged from their homes and sent into Switzerland. Old people and young children have been compelled to travel without food and insufficiently clad. Others are to follow.

Those who are left are threatened with punishment if they do not show a "patriotic" spirit. After the recent success in Russia orders were given throughout the villages of Alsace-Lorraine for a general rejoicing. A policeman went round one village beating a drum and blowing a horn. Stopping at the cross roads, he shouted, after the manner of an English town-crier, the contents of the following despatch issued to all towns and villages by order of the German Headquarters Staff:—

Orders are given to all the population to decorate their houses with flags and bunting of German colours before three o-clock to-day.

A Swiss correspondent who heard this announcement saw in the same village a German sergeant-major reading a Swiss-German journal, the "Basler Nachrichten," the circulation of which is forbidden in Alsace.

"How is it you read the 'Basler Nachrichten'?" he asked.

"I found it," said the German.

"But you know it is forbidden."

"That doesn't matter."

"But suppose you were caught?"

"I should simply say that I got it from you!"

"I should deny it."

"Who would believe you? No one, You come from Switzerland. I am Prussian and a sergeant-major. I ought to be believed and it would be no good you protesting."

The contrast between the treatment of the mixed population on the German side and on the recently conquered French side of Alsace is naturally striking. Within sound of the guns the new French Alsatians are living happily and without fear.

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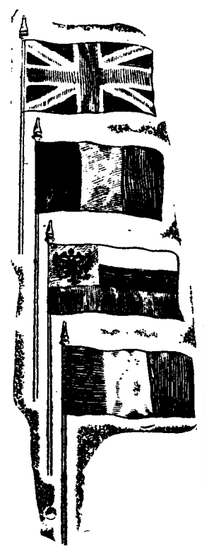
THE FLAGS OF THE ALLIES.



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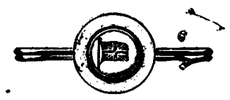

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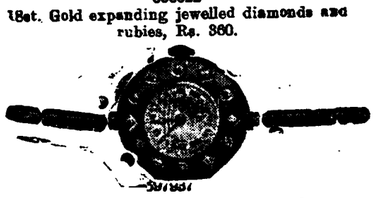

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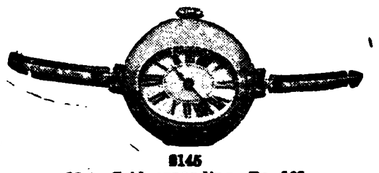

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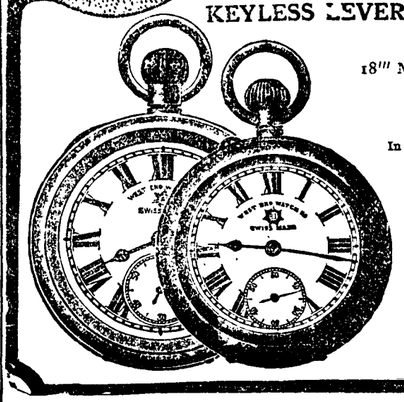

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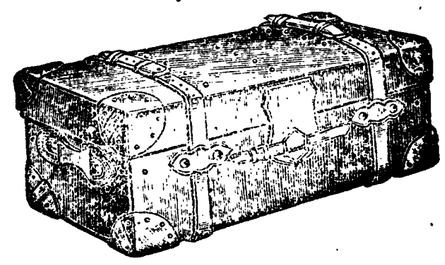

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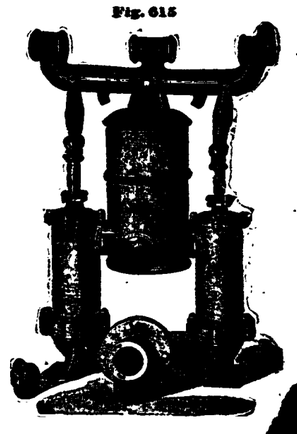
Fig. 615



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